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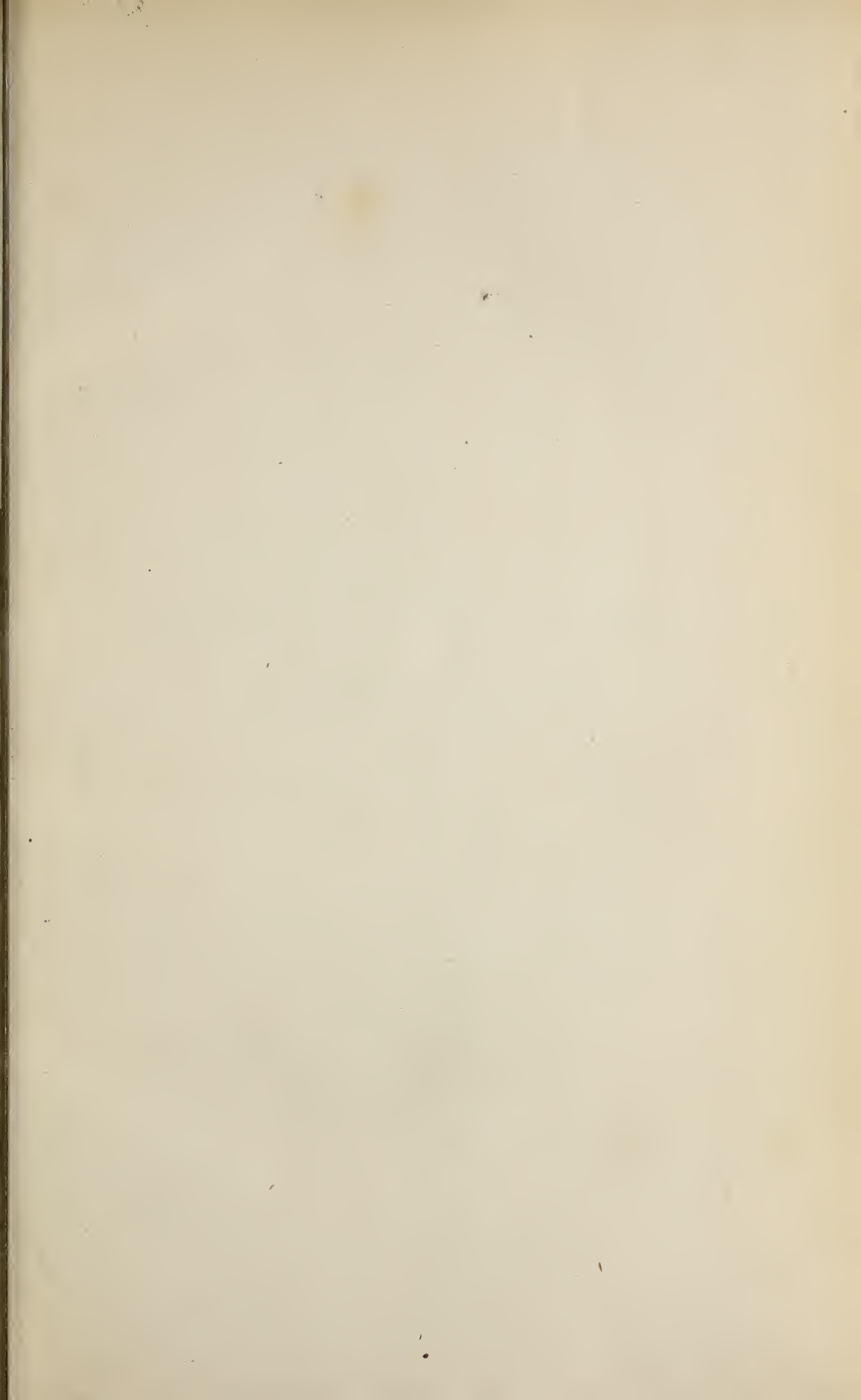


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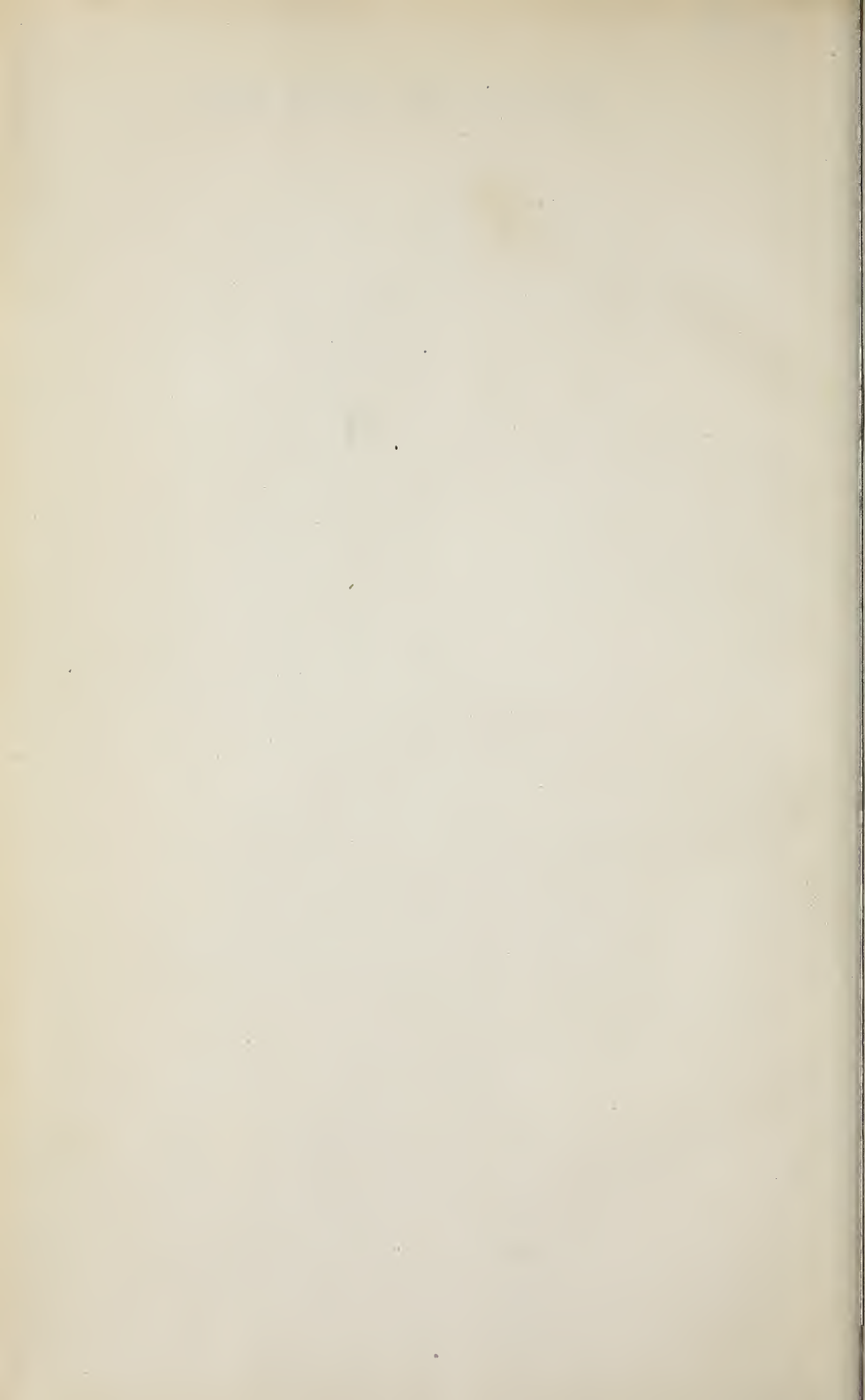
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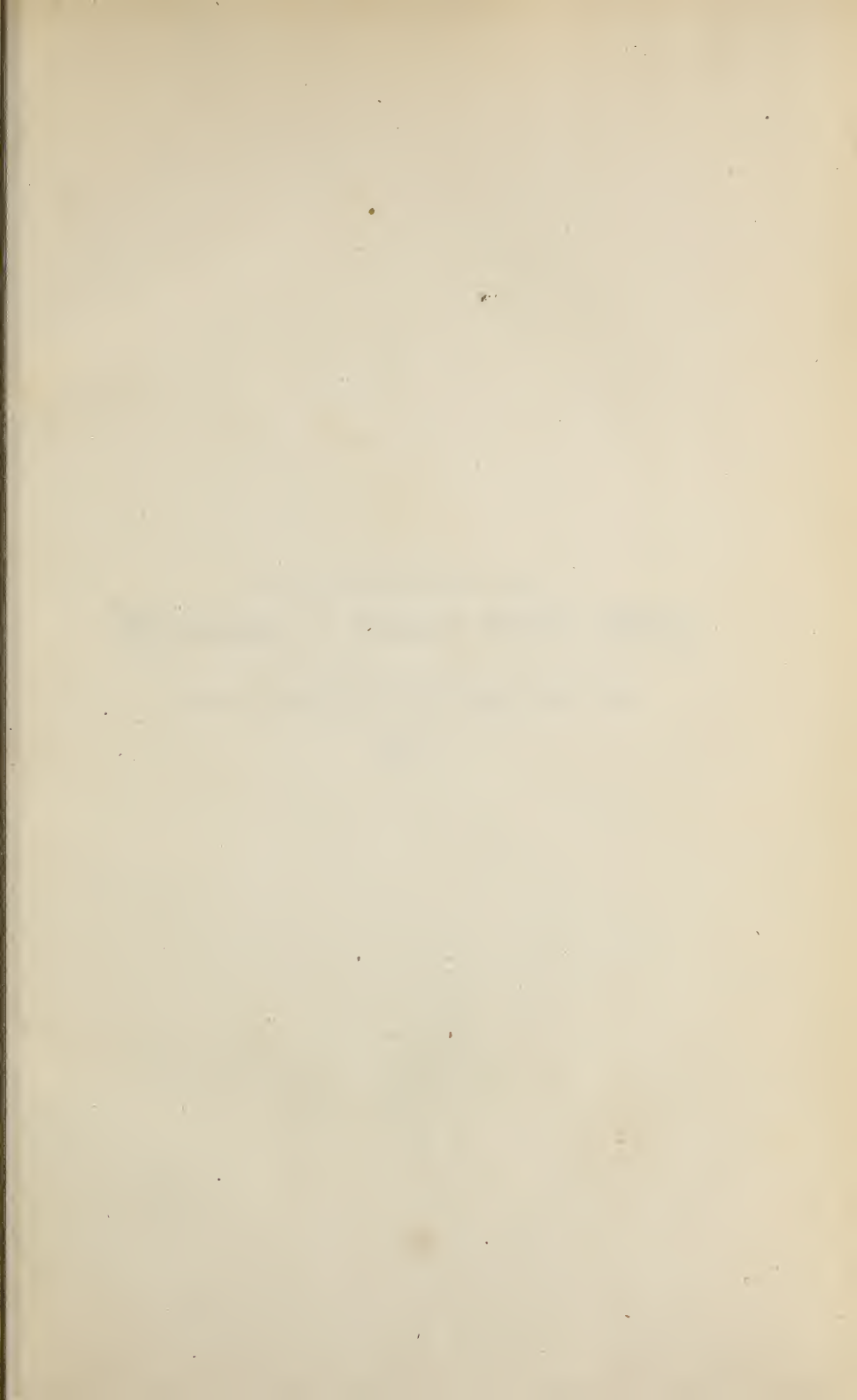




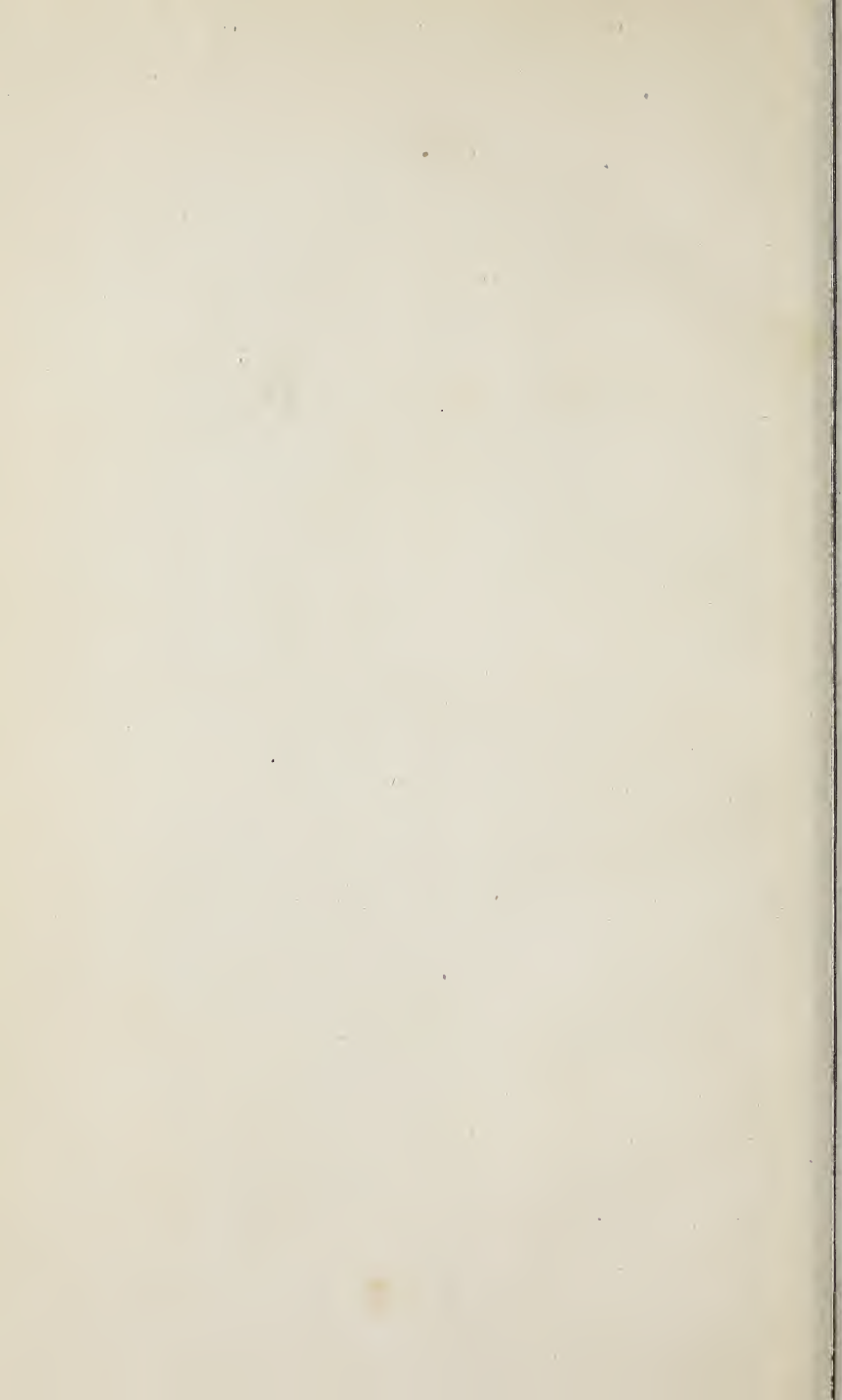












SOMERSETSHIRE  
Archæological & Natural History Society.

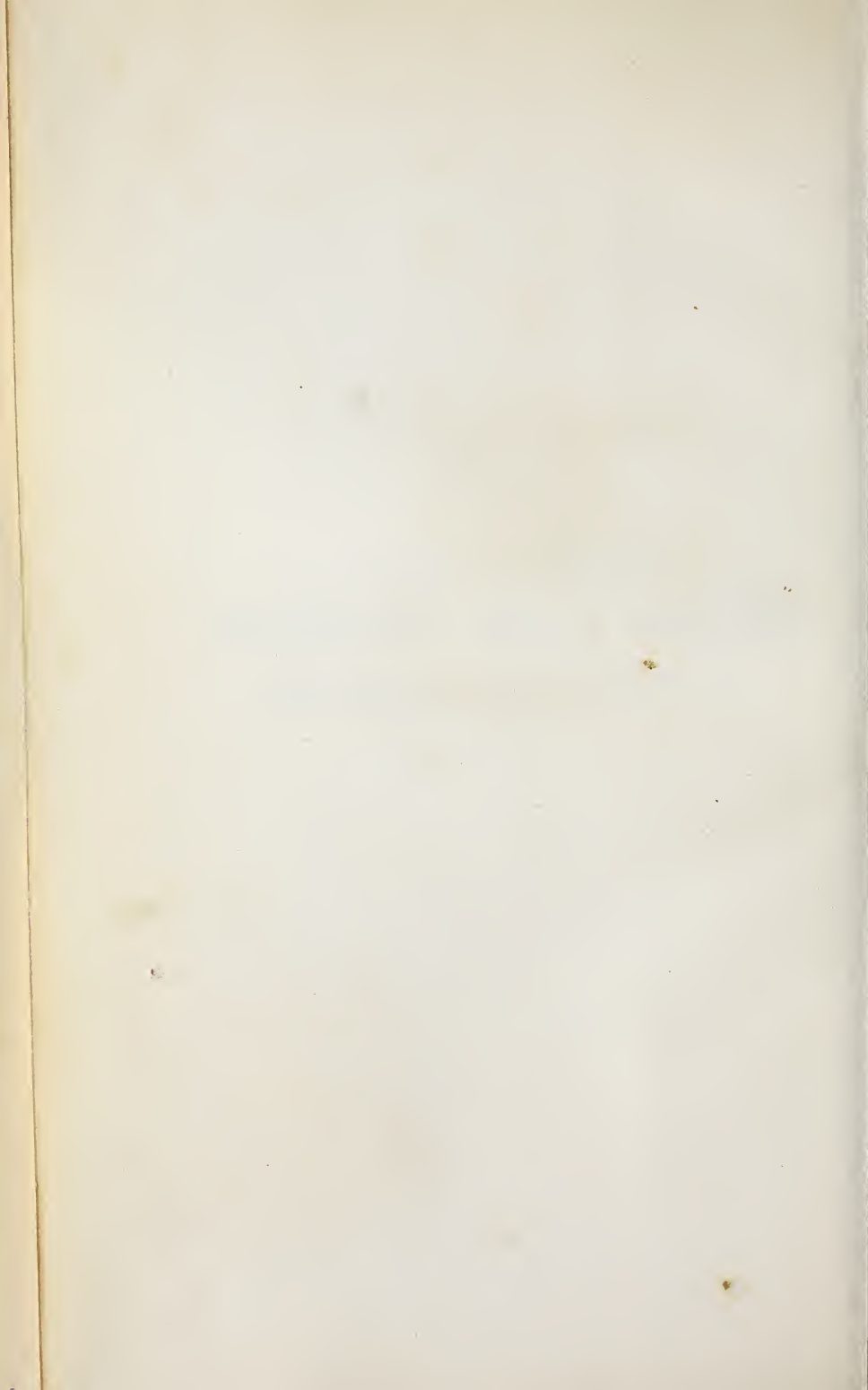
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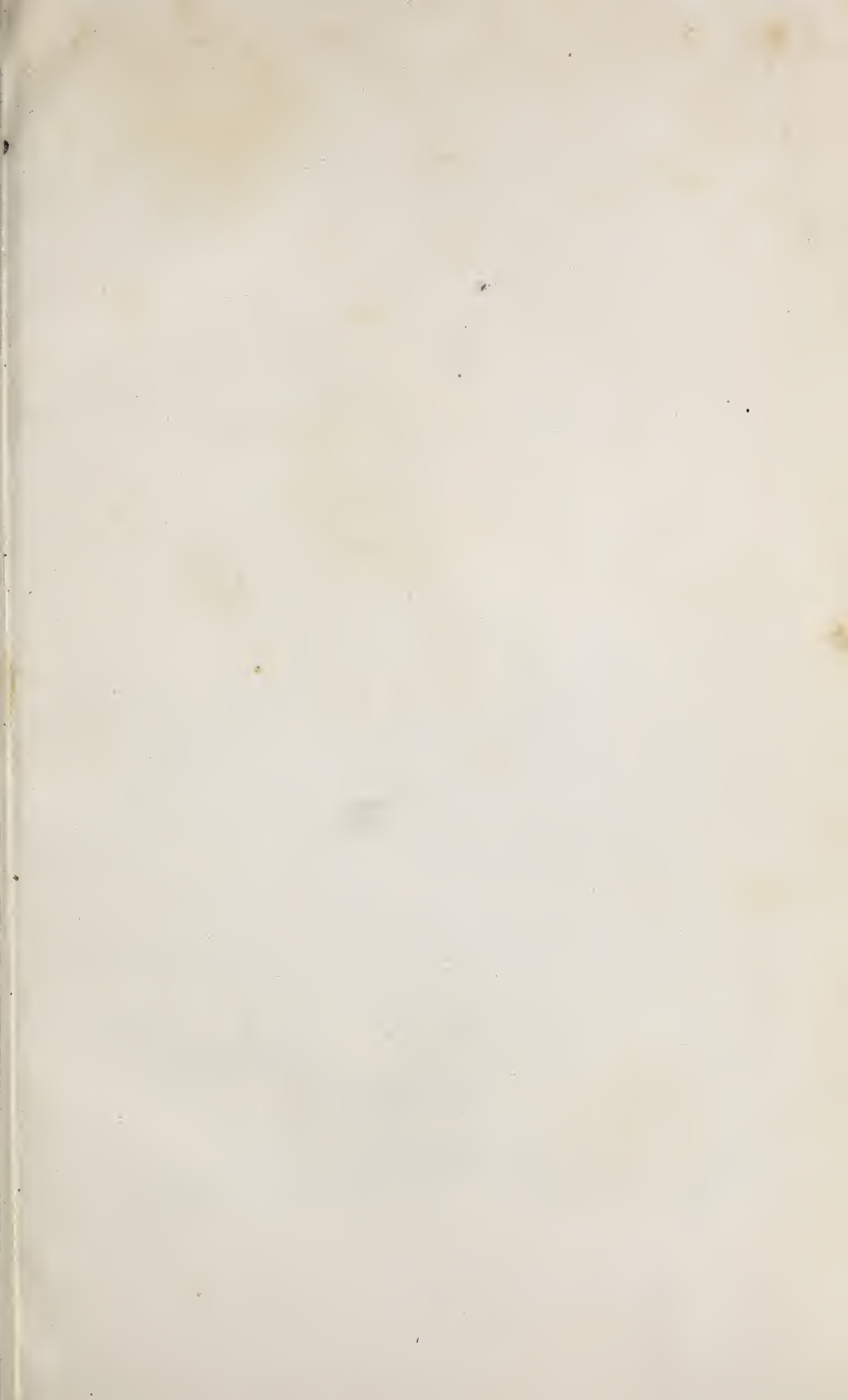
PROCEEDINGS DURING THE YEAR 1860.

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VOL. X.











The Society is indebted to W. A. Sanford, Esq., the Rev. Thos. Hugo, and the Rev. H. M. Scarth, for the illustrations accompanying their several papers ; and to the courtesy of Messrs. Parker for the use of several of their wood engravings ; and also to J. S. Mackie, Esq., for the lithographs illustrating Mr. Moore's paper.

The Committee are not responsible for any of the statements or opinions expressed in the *Proceedings*, the authors of the several papers being alone answerable for the statements which their papers contain.

1400906

In p. 30, part I., an error occurs as to the arms on the shields on the Rectory-house, Congresbury—they are those of the See of Wells, of Beckington, and Pope, one of his executors.

W. A. J.

Referring to page 153, where I have mentioned an *Infusorium*, apparently of the genus *Chætospira*, I have this autumn found a similar animal in the Western Canal, attached to *Potamogeton*. It differs from the *Chætospira* described by Lachmann in having the bulb at the base of the tentacle almost obsolete, and by the form of the case, which is spread at the base by which it is attached, and not rounded like a Florence flask as in Lachmann's species. I propose to call this species *Chætospira dilatata*, from the form of the base. In page 154, for *Lagotis read Lagotia*.

W. A. S.





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PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

DURING THE YEAR 1860.

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PART I.

---

THE Twelfth Annual General Meeting was held at the Public Hall, Clevedon, on the 24th September, 1860. F. H. DICKINSON, Esq., President, having taken the chair, it was proposed by Mr. DICKINSON, seconded by Mr. SURTEES, and resolved, that Ralph Neville Grenville, Esq., be appointed President for the ensuing year, and that he continue in office to the close of the proceedings of the next Annual General Meeting.

Mr. GRENVILLE having taken the chair said that in opening the 12th meeting of this prosperous society, he had to thank them very sincerely for the honour they had done him in placing him in the President's chair. He hoped it would be a successful meeting. He had been able, through the kindness of one of the hon. secretaries (Rev. F. Warre), to look over the Report, which was of a most satisfactory nature. Of course the Society wanted money; every Society that he ever heard of did. He was glad to see some gleams of hope of that great desideratum being realised, which had occupied the attention of the Society for so many years, and had been so often mentioned by different Presidents and in

different reports—the obtaining materials for a County History worthy of Somersetshire. He trusted that as Hutchinson's "Dorsetshire" was being brought out in an improved and valuable form, so Collinson's "Somersetshire" would be brought out in a greatly improved and much more valuable form. In order to assist in obtaining a history, it was most important that accounts of old families in the county with heraldic devices should be sent to the Museum at Taunton, for nothing was more interesting than the history of the people who lived in those venerable houses of which Mr. Parker would give a description. Mr. Parker could tell nearly everything about the designs, conceits, and wishes of the architects and builders of those ancient houses; but when he came to the successive occupiers of them, there he stopped. Very little was known about the old families of the county; and it had often struck him that Somerset was a sort of standing evidence of the vanity of those who "think that their houses shall continue for ever: that their dwelling-places shall endure from generation to generation: and who call the lands after their own names." Where were Rodneys, of Rodney Stoke? Where were the Lytes, of Lyte's Cary? Where were the Fitzpaines, of Cary Fitzpaine? And where, he must also ask, were the Ralphs of Brompton Ralph, and the Nevilles, of Fifehead Neville? But though so many families were swept from the face of the earth, there were a few men of the county who could give a good account, not only of themselves, but of their ancestors. The Warres of Hestercombe must have been men of valour and renown, and their descendant had earned for himself no little distinction. He was the Garibaldi of their excursions, and as he trusted, would take the present excursionists safely into the heart of the country, and,



without shedding any blood in the conflict, lead them into every stronghold of antiquarian interest. Mr. Elliot, one of their secretaries, had kindly lent his magnificent illustrations of Somerset, which went a great way to promote a good county history, for when people saw views of the places and relics that existed, it made them inclined to hear something about them. He should be wanting in his duty as President if he did not allude to the loss which they all felt in the absence of the Rev. W. A. Jones, and their deep sympathy with him in the affliction that kept him away. It was not for him to enter into the excursions that would be taken; but he could not help reminding the company that there existed in the town an interesting link which united the past ages with the present, for the church contained the honoured ashes of the venerable Hallam. In conclusion he could only regret, as they had elected him as their President, that he could not, as the President did last year, invite them to his home. Butleigh was not within reach of the excursionists; otherwise it would have given him great pleasure to have followed the example of his worthy predecessor.

The Rev. F. WARRE then read the report, which was as follows :

#### ANNUAL REPORT.

"Your Committee have again, at this twelfth annual meeting, the satisfaction of reporting favourably on the state and prospects of the Society. The financial difficulties under which it laboured, owing to the defalcations of the late curator, have in great measure been relieved, and the committee have felt themselves justified in publishing a volume of *Proceedings* which, it is confidently hoped, will be found in no degree inferior, either in matter or illustration, to those which have preceded it. It must not,

however, be forgotten that it has been by the voluntary exertions of the members that this has been effected; and your committee again repeat that the only effectual means of increasing the usefulness of the Society is to increase as much as possible the funds at its disposal for carrying out the purposes for which it was established.

“These objects have not been lost sight of during the present year; and though, owing to a variety of circumstances, particularly the financial difficulties before alluded to, no great advance has been made towards the attainment of our chief desideratum—a good County History; still that object has been kept steadily in view, and it is confidently hoped will eventually be obtained.

“The Society appears certainly not to have lost ground in the public favour. The number of members is very regularly kept up, the loss by death and change of residence being fairly supplied by the accession of new members.

“Many valuable additions have been made to the Museum in both departments, and the arrangement of the specimens of Natural History very much improved. For this the Society is in great measure indebted to the exertions of Mr. W. A. Sanford, and Mr. Parfitt, the curator.

“Conversazione meetings have been held during the winter at the Shire Hall, Taunton, and appear still to possess interest with the educated public.

“On the whole, your committee feel that they may safely congratulate the Society upon the progress it has made in increasing the feeling in favour of archaeological and natural science, in its prospects of stability and increased usefulness, as well as upon the generally evinced desire of its members to assist in producing all those good results to literature generally, and particularly to the

history of our own county, which can only be hoped for from the co-operation of members.

“It has been considered expedient that, from the present time, the President elected at one annual meeting shall continue in office till the end of the next annual meeting ; and also that the commission heretofore paid to the curator on subscriptions or arrears collected by him shall cease, and that in lieu of that commission an addition of £10 shall be made to his salary.”

The CHAIRMAN moved, and Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE seconded, the adoption of the Report, which was carried unanimously.

R. G. BADCOCK, Esq., Treasurer, read the following Statement of Account, which was received and adopted :

The Treasurers in account with the Somersetshire Archaeological and  
 Dr. Natural History Society. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To Balance of former account	2	5	10	By Expenses at Annual Meeting at Glastonbury	3	7	2
„ Entrance fees .. ..	10	0	0	„ Advertising .. ..	3	11	3
„ Sale of Baker's effects ..	4	0	0	„ Coals .. ..	7	15	0
„ Donations .. ..	43	11	0	„ Glass Case .. ..	4	4	0
„ Ditto., as per Ven. Archdeacon Moysey for County History .. ..	10	0	0	„ Carpenter, glazier, and petty sundries .. ..	7	7	0
„ Arrears of Subscriptions ..	18	0	0	„ Gas and Candles .. ..	1	14	2
„ Annual ditto .. ..	141	0	0	„ Postage and Carriage ..	6	11	3
				„ Stationery .. ..	5	6	1
				„ Illustrations of Vol. IX...	29	3	6
				„ May for Printing, &c., Vol. IX. .. ..	90	14	9
				„ Curator's Salary 1 year to August 4, 1860 .. ..	25	0	0
				„ Palæontographical Society ..	1	1	0
				„ Insurance .. ..	1	2	6
				„ One year's rent to January, 1860 .. ..	25	0	0
				„ Taunton Institution, being their share of Baker's effects .. ..	7	6	0
				„ Ford for Illustrations ..	3	5	0
				„ Clarke, (A. A.) for Anastatic drawings .. ..	4	4	0
				„ Large Oak Table .. ..	2	2	0
				„ Balance .. ..	2	2	
	<u>£ 228</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>		<u>£ 228</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>10</u>
ASSETS.				LIABILITIES.			
Subscriptions and Arrears unpaid .. ..	90	10	0	Half year's rent .. ..	12	10	0
	<u>£ 90</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	Balance .. ..	78	0	0
					<u>£ 90</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

Mr. SURTEES moved a vote of thanks to the Bristol and Exeter Railway Company for the facilities afforded by them to members of the Society in connection with the meeting.

Mr. R. BADCOCK seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

The Vice-Presidents of the preceding year were then severally re-elected with the addition of F. H. Dickinson, Esq., ex-president, Sir Wm. Miles, Bart., M.P., and R. Wilbraham Falconer, Esq., M.D.

The Treasurers, Secretaries, Local Secretaries, and the Curator were also re-elected, and the name of the Rev. Frederick Brown, of Nailsea was added to the list of Local Secretaries.

The following gentlemen were re-elected on the Committee:—J. R. Allen, Esq., W. W. Coker, Esq., W. E. Gillett, Esq., M.D., W. M. Kelly, Esq., M.D., W. Metford, Esq., M.D., J. F. Norman, Esq.

The following gentlemen (proposed at a Committee Meeting) were balloted for and duly elected Members of the Society: Mr. Lewis H. Rugg, Clement Bush, Esq., Rev. W. Jackson, Rees Mogg, Esq., the Rev. H. H. Greenwood, and E. A. Freeman, Esq.

A paper was then read by the Rev. THOS. HUGO, M.A., on "Mynchin Buckland Priory and Preceptory," which is printed in Part II.

Mr. PARKER delivered an address on the Domestic Architecture of the Middle Ages, in which he stated that Somersetshire was the richest county in England for old houses. There was hardly a parish in the county which did not contain an Elizabethan dwelling or one more ancient still. The generality were of the fifteenth century. He was not aware of any of so early date as the twelfth century, for they were naturally and necessarily rare. The



finest example of the houses of the thirteenth century which existed in England, or perhaps in Europe, was the Bishop's residence at Wells. Its arrangement was not unusual for the period. The lower story was vaulted, used only for cellars and entrance-hall, the living apartments being entirely upstairs. The principal hall was on the first floor, and probably the chapel at the end of it. This house was found in the fourteenth century not sufficiently large on state occasions—bishops in those days being important lords—and another palace was built by the side of it, which was now a ruin. That appeared to him to have been merely state apartments, with of course a kitchen, but not a regular dwelling-house. The Bishop's residence was a most remarkable pile of buildings altogether. He knew nothing equal to it. It formed part of a group of building in connection with the church, chapter-house, and close—all constituting one magnificent conception, giving an idea of the magnificence of the middle ages they could hardly obtain elsewhere. Mr. Dickinson informed him that the houses of the Canons were in the town, and not in the close, although they usually were enclosed within a wall. There were several houses of the fourteenth century in the county. One they visited last year at Meare, the hall of which was also upstairs. It was a common practice in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to have the lower story of the house vaulted, so that the cellars or store-rooms were fireproof. There was also a good house of the fourteenth century near the church at Martock, very curiously arranged.

The specific notices of the Manor House and other domestic buildings which would be visited in the course of the Excursions, were reserved, and will be found in the following Report.

Mr. R. A. KINGLAKE called the attention of the meeting to an advertisement from which it would appear that the Collection of Mendip Cave-bones made by Mr. Beard was for sale. Lord Talbot de Malahide and others thought it very desirable to preserve to the county a collection so valuable in itself, and especially interesting to the members of this Society from the locality to which they belonged.\*

---

## The Excursion.

Soon after two o'clock a large party started to visit some of the places of interest in the neighbourhood. The Rev. T. Bliss, of Clevedon, acted, on this and the succeeding days, as conductor; Mr. Parker undertook to give descriptions of the houses, manorial or monastic, that were visited; and Mr. Freeman of the churches. The explanation of camps and earthworks fell to the Rev. F. Warre.

The party first halted at Clevedon Court, the residence of Sir A. H. Elton, Bart., and Mr. Parker gave the following description of the house :—

CLEVEDON COURT is a house of the time of Edward II., or the first half of the fourteenth century, much altered and added to, and with parts rebuilt, but of which the main walls remain, and the original plan may still be

\* Immediately after the Annual Meeting, the Committee of the Society appointed a deputation to examine the Collection of Cave-bones offered for sale, but finding from their report that it was not Mr. Beard's collection, no further steps were taken in the matter. If the latter collection is ever dispersed, there are many specimens which the Society ought not to allow to go out of this county. In fact the Williams' Collection purchased by the Society, and Mr. Beard's Collection at Banwell are each the complement of the other.



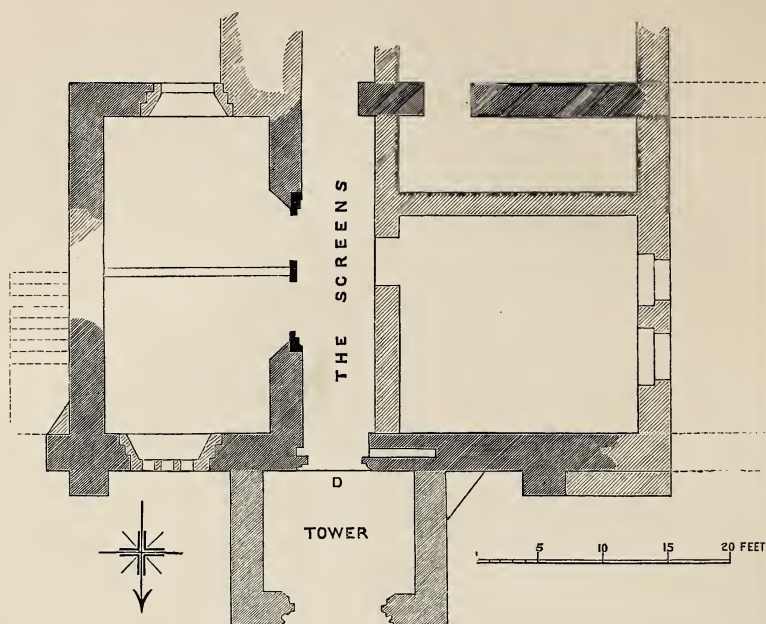
PLAN OF CLEVEDON COURT.

- A Parlor, now Library, under the Solar.
- B Closet, under the Ladies' Bower.
- C Store-room.
- D Garderobe-turret.
- E Staircase. N.B. Under *E* is the ancient cellar, entered from *D*.
- F Back Porch.
- G Servants' Hall?
- H Bakehouse.
- I Scullery.
- K Servants' Bedrooms?









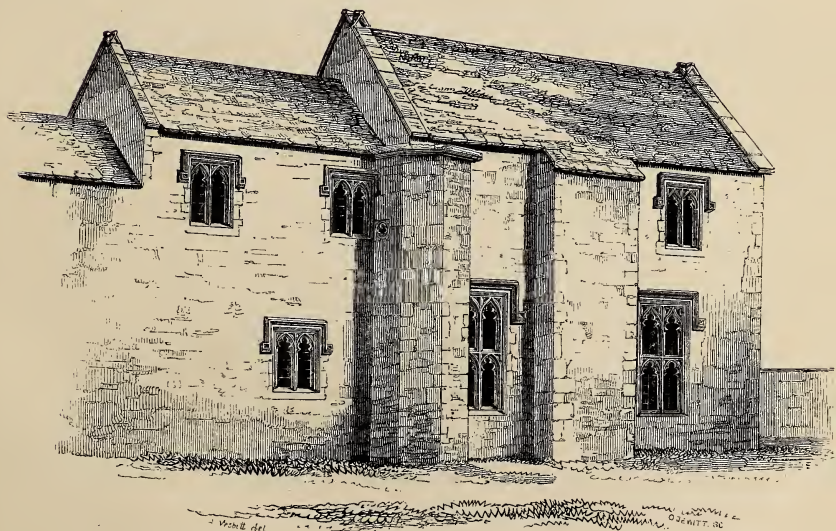
PLAN OF MANOR-HOUSE, CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO.



VIEW OF MANOR-HOUSE, CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO.



ROOF OF THE HALL, CLEVEDON COURT.



BACK OF TICKENHAM COURT.

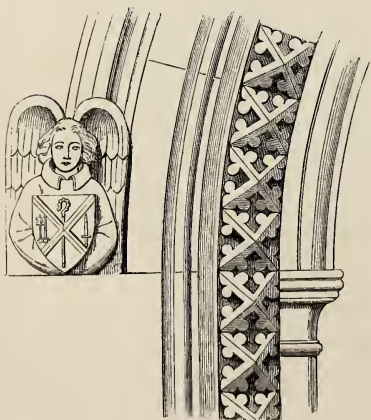




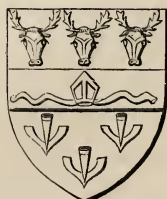




PORCH OF THE RECTORY-HOUSE, CONGRESBURY.



DETAILS OF PORCH, CONGRESBURY.



SHIELDS, CONGRESBURY.

traced. This may be said roughly to be the common plan of the Roman capital letter **H**, the hall making the cross stroke, but a very thick one; at any rate, it forms the central division of the house, with the rooms for the family at the upper end, and the offices for the servants at the lower, according to the usual arrangement.

The entrance is through a porch, which possesses the two original doorways with Decorated mouldings, and in the jambs of the outer arch are the grooves for the portcullis; over this porch is a small room, in which was the windlass for raising and lowering the portcullis, and in the angle is a winding or newel staircase leading to this room, and to the music-gallery over the screens or servants' passage. At the further end of this passage, or at the back of the house, is another porch, **F**, also with a portcullis groove, a room over it for the windlass, and a newel staircase. Three doorways, with Decorated dripstone mouldings, open as usual from the screens to the buttery, the pantry, and the central passage leading to the kitchen, which must always have been external in a detached building, and not part of the house, and probably on the same site as the present one; although it has been rebuilt in the Elizabethan period, it is placed diagonally to the main building, leaving a small triangular court, which effectually prevented the smell of the cooking from entering the house. The offices which touch upon this court are the servants' hall, **G**, which seems to be part of the original building, though much altered. **H** the bakehouse, and **I** the scullery, have also been much altered, but have old work in parts; **K** is a tower divided into several stories, now occupied as servants' bedrooms; it is a very plain building, with small square-headed windows, and has very much the appearance of being part of the work of the

fourteenth century, although if so, it is a very unusual feature of that period.

The great hall is much modernized : the windows and fireplace and wainscotting are all modern, that is, not mediæval, but not very recent. The walls are original, with two gable ends and a chimney on each, and in each gable are windows shewing that the buildings attached to the hall at each end were originally much lower than the hall. There is a peculiarity in the chimneys,—the flue of each is not carried down any lower than the head of the window under it, and was originally open to the hall, so that it would appear that the smoke from the fire on the hearth or reredos in the centre of the hall was allowed to circulate freely among the open timbers of the hall and escape at the two extremities without any central louvre ; or these chimneys may have been an extra precaution in addition to the louvre. The present roof is modern and ceiled, and as no ancient view of the house is extant shewing a smoke louvre, we have no evidence whether there was one or not ; it is quite possible that this arrangement of short chimneys open below to the hall may be an earlier one than the smoke louvre in the centre of the hall. The dais has disappeared, but the position of it is obvious enough. At one end in the front of the house, where at a later period the bay window would be, is a small square room or closet, forming the basement of a tower, corresponding to the porch at the lower end of the hall. Over this closet is another small room, with a rich Decorated window with reticulated tracery in the front, and at the back a small window of the same period opening into the hall ; this was probably the lady's bower or private chamber : the only access to it was by a newel staircase from the small room below, and so from the hall ; the

present entrance from the adjoining chamber has been cut through the old thick wall. At the opposite end of the dais, and consequently at the back of the house, was the ancient cellar, E, under a modern staircase, and by the side of it the garderobe turret, D, with a newel staircase in the corner, now destroyed : behind the dais is a large room, probably the parlour, and over it the solar, or lord's chamber. This wing has been much altered in the Elizabethan period, but the buttress at the external corner is Decorated work, and shews that these rooms are partly original. The room at the back of this, marked C, belongs to the Elizabethan period, and has been at some period turned into a kitchen. The west end of the house, beyond this, comprising the present dining-room and drawing-room, is partly modern, with bay-windows thrown out, in the style of the Strawberry-hill Gothic ; but the walls and the end window in the front belong to the Elizabethan work, built by Wake, and the back wall extending from C to the west end has had an arch pierced through it to extend the dining-room.

The dotted lines on the plan connecting E and F represent a modern wall, and the straight line at the back with the steps shews the trench cut out of the slope of the hill at the back of the house. The remains of fortification are very slight, and there is no appearance of any moat ; indeed, the situation on the slope of a hill hardly admits of one, and the house could never have been intended to stand a siege.

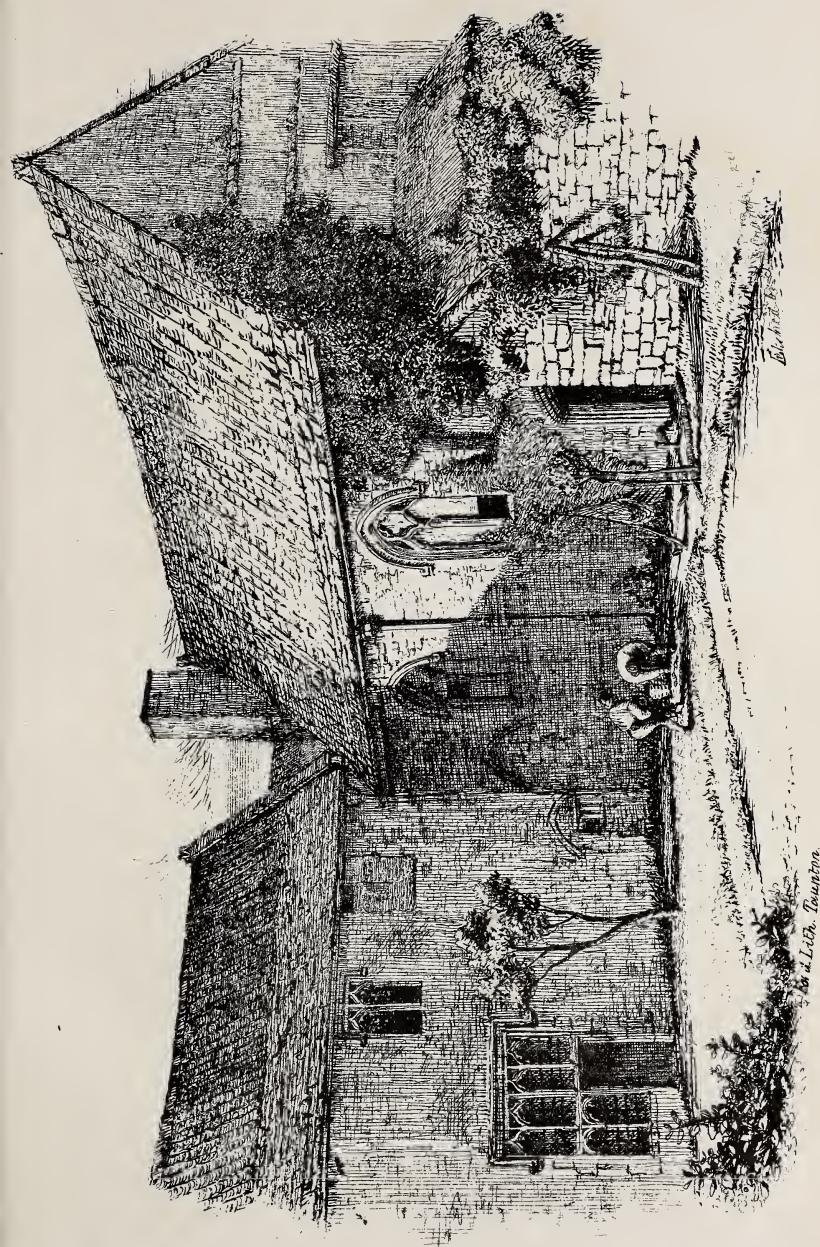
The Church and Manor House of Tickenham were then visited.

TICKENHAM CHURCH. Mr. Freeman said : The Church is of several dates. It consists of nave and aisles, chancel and south aisle, and western tower. The piers are Early-



English, very plain, and some of them seemingly unfinished; one especially on the south side, with small angle shafts with flowered capitals. The font is of the same date. The windows are of various dates, from Trefoil-lancets to ordinary Perpendicular; the most remarkable are some square-headed ones with fine flowing tracery. The roofs are throughout of the local coved form, except in the south aisle of the nave, which has tie-beams. The tower is Perpendicular, a good plain specimen of the Bristol type, but disfigured by the loss of its parapet and pinnacles. There is a cross-legged effigy in the north aisle.

TICKENHAM COURT. Mr. Parker observed that Tickenham Court is a manor house, probably of the time of Henry IV., or the beginning of the fifteenth century, and without any appearance of having been fortified, though it was no doubt enclosed by an outer wall. The hall is nearly perfect, and stands at a right angle to the other part of the house, so that we have two sides of the quadrangle only remaining. The hall windows are each of two lights, with flowing tracery resembling the Decorated style of the previous century, but the arch mouldings are of the Perpendicular style; the outer arch is pointed, the inner arch, or rear-arch as it is called, is segmental. The roof is perfect, of plain open timber of simple construction, the principals arched to the collars, with good pannelled stone corbels. At the lower end are the usual three doorways to the kitchen and offices, now destroyed, which probably occupied another wing, making a third side to the court; at the upper end of the hall is the arch of the bay window, now destroyed. The remaining wing of the house is divided into two stories, with square-headed windows of the same period; and at the back of this wing are two turrets, one octagonal for the staircase, the other square for the garderobes.



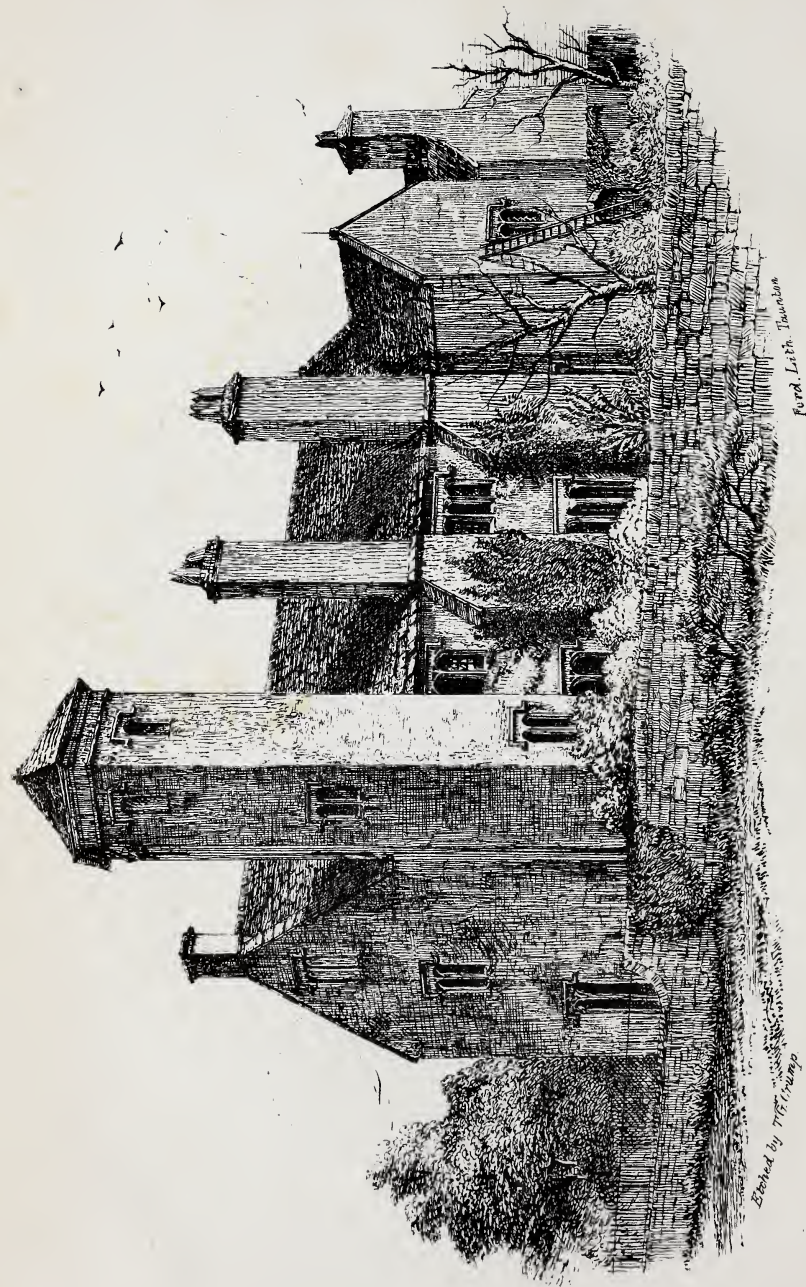
TICKENHAM COURT, SOMERSET.

*From a Photograph taken expressly for the Som.<sup>t</sup> Arch.<sup>s</sup> Society.*









PORTISHEAD MANOR HOUSE, SOMERSET.

*From a Photograph taken expressly for the Somerset Anti Society.*



From thence the members proceeded to CADBURY CAMP, situated on a high eminence, commanding a most extensive and beautiful panorama of land and sea. This encampment was considered by the Rev. F. Warre to be one of the most perfect though simple specimens remaining of the Belgic kind of British earthworks. Without entering on the question whether or not there were any people in this country earlier than the Celtic occupation, though probably there were, it was known that the southern part of the island was occupied by a tribe called the Loegri, who were cognate with the Cymri of Wales. About three hundred years before Christ, there came Galedin (Belgæ) from "the land of waters," supposed to be the mouth of the Elbe. They came in naked ships, probably boats without sails, and landed first in the Isle of Wight, where they were received with great hospitality; but they repaid the kindness by overrunning a great part of the country, their frontier extending from the mouth of the Parrett to that of the Axe. Therefore there were two distinct races occupying the country at an early date, if not three. There was a marked difference in the camps; in some there was a threefold arrangement of earthworks, of which the innermost was the most strongly fortified. These, he considered were aboriginal encampments, of which Worle-hill was an example, while the present was a Belgic one. He was confirmed in this idea by the fact that on the first range of high ground on the other side of the Parrett and Axe, there was a series of works, every one of which was of the primeval type. Nor did it militate against it that Worle-hill and Dolberry-hill were within the conquered territory, for probably the Belgæ, like other invading forces, would use what came to their hand. Mr. Warre expressed regret at having heard it was contemplated to destroy the earth-

works at Worle by making a road over the hill, and said that if the object was to increase the value of the property, the Society could not interfere, but if it was a mere fancy, he trusted it would not be carried out. He believed that the encampment on Worle hill was one of the oldest in Europe, and had reason to think that it was earlier than Dolberry. He then pointed out marks of a trackway, on each side of which were hut circles. This trackway, Mr. Warre explained, led to a village without the works, and which probably arose there in a similar way to those that had sprung up in the neighbourhood of castles.

On their return the members and their friends dined at the Royal Hotel, and a CONVERSAZIONE MEETING was held in the evening at the Public Hall.

After a few remarks by the President, Mr. Freeman gave a detailed account of the various objects of interest examined during the excursion that day.

LORD TALBOT DE MALAHIDE desired information in regard to the flint knives, called cave knives, exhibited in the museum. Were they found in the same caves with the remains of the extinct animals, and could the date of them be determined in any way?

The Rev. F. WARRE said that these knives were found mixed among the rubble of the hut circles on Worle-hill. He had found similar ones on the Quantock hills. At the suggestion of Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Warre gave an account of the remains he had found in the hut circles. There were at the top six to eight inches of surface mould, after which he came to rubble from the hill, then to skeletons, bearing marks of extreme violence, and apparently of two different races—one a gigantic race, with skull presenting the most uncivilized appearance, the other smaller and more advanced. With them were found iron weapons.

Under these skeletons and weapons was another deposit, from four to six feet, then a layer of black earth, with burnt sticks, and little stores of grain of different kinds, curious glass beads, and fragments of pottery of an exceedingly early period. He conceived that the burnt remains were to be attributed to the time of Ostorius, who probably destroyed the place, but did not occupy it. A deposit of rubble then took place, and when Ceaulin overran the country, a fierce conflict most probably took place, in which the Britons were defeated, and some of the killed were left in the places where he had found the skeletons. He had also found the bones of animals now extinct.

The Rev. F. BROWN enquired whether Mr. Warre thought the flint knives were of the same date as the extinct animals?

The Rev. F. WARRE said he thought they were not. He had no doubt they were used by the early inhabitants of the country, but he had seen so much of the power of water in carrying things down from the surface by drift, that he was inclined to think they were washed down in that way.

Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE said he had a very curious flint knife in his possession which was found in the bed of a river in Ireland, and there was a piece of moss wrapped around it as a handle. It was remarkable that it should have been so perfectly preserved, but he saw no reason to suppose it was of so early a date as had been ascribed to these implements. He had also two flint arrow-heads which were found on the field of Marathon, and were probably used on the side of the Persians at the battle of Marathon.

In the course of some further conversation, the Rev. F. Warre expressed the opinion that the fortifications at

Worle were probably constructed with the aid of Phœnician engineers, and remarked that the works surrounding the city of Carthage were on a precisely similar plan. He did not suppose that the flint knives belonged to the people resident in the camp, for he found them mixed up with the earth, and not with the other remains in the huts. Probably they belonged to a ruder race.

Extracts were then read from a paper by the Rev. H. M. SCARTH, on the subject of ancient sculptured stones, particularly those recorded to have stood in the cemetery of the Abbey at Glastonbury. The paper suggested the desirability of bringing together all the engravings of sculptured stones that had been published, and issuing them in a well edited volume. This paper is printed in the present volume, Part II.

A paper on the "Inland Mollusca of Somersetshire," by the Rev. A. M. NORMAN, M.A., was presented at the meeting, and will be found printed in Part II.

Mr. PARFITT, the Curator of the Society, then read a paper on the "Pouched Marmot," remains of which species have recently been identified by Hugh Falconer, Esq., M.D., among the Mendip Cave bones forming a part of the Williams' collection in the Museum of this Society. These remains consist of two right rami of the lower jaw, which are the only portions yet discovered in this country of the *Spermophilus erythrogenoides*. In the present day, the Altaï mountains are known as the habitat of the representatives of this species—the pouched marmot.

"The formation of a portion of the Altaï mountains is something similar to the Mendips and Quantocks, being apparently the equivalent of the old red sandstone, scarfed with carboniferous limestone, and it is in the chinks and holes of the latter these animals live gregariously or in



small societies. The Altaï mountains occupy an area of about 40,000 geographical square miles—a wide space for these little creatures to move about in, compared to the narrow limits of the Mendips, if confined to these hills in England. The height of the snow line of the Altaï chain is not very satisfactorily ascertained, but it is probable that its general elevation does not fall short of 8,000 feet. At the town of Fykalka, situated in the southern slope, at the height of 4,000 feet above the sea, the land is cultivated with success, yielding barley, rye, oats, millet, and summer wheat, besides garden vegetables.

“The writer of the article ‘Altaï,’ in the *Imperial Gazetteer*, says a marmot peculiar to these regions abounds in the vicinity of the snow. These animals are preyed upon by the glutton and the bear. The royal tiger prowls through the steppes on the south, and haunts particularly the reedy shores of Lake Balkhash; it is not unlikely, therefore, that his predatory incursions sometimes extends into the Altaï. How exceedingly like the picture of our Altaï, the Mendips of some ages ago! although I am somewhat inclined to think that this marmot might have lived down to the period when man took possession of this island, and indeed to, perhaps, ages afterwards. These animals being used as food, even now, were most likely used as such by the early inhabitants of this country, and very likely became extinct through man’s agency.

“The climate of the Altaï, where these animals are found, does not imply that the climate of England has undergone any material change since these animals inhabited the Mendips, and the tigers roamed along its slopes, or the deer or Irish elk bounded over the plains. Analogous animals are still found proximately inhabiting the Altaï chain, while we know that at a period probably long after



the extinction of the cave hyæna, bear, and the great *Elephas primigenius* and the rhinoceros, in England, these elephants and rhinoceri found appropriate food in the birch and spruce forests of Siberia.

“The dental formula of the genus *Spermophilus* is exceedingly like that of the common squirrel, the molars of the lower jaw very much so ; so that a fragment, or even one ramus, without the incisors, would be somewhat difficult to determine. The incisors would at once settle the question, as they are much longer and stronger in every way. The upper jaw is different, the squirrel having only four molars, while the marmot has five on each side. In their natural arrangement they are arranged by systematists, close together ; in fact, the marmots are called by the natives generally ‘ground squirrels.’”

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## S E C O N D   D A Y .

### Excursion.

A large party started at ten o'clock. The road lay through a beautiful country, with charming green lanes, in many places overshadowed with trees. The village of Walton-in-Gordano was the first visited.

WALTON CASTLE was pronounced by Mr. Parker to be a house of the time of James I. or Charles I., built in the mediæval style. The ruins of the old church are of the period of Richard II. The font was removed from it to the new edifice, which also has the old porch re-erected.

Not far distant is WESTON-IN-GORDANO, where the Rev. W. Hautenville read an account of the Percival family, by whom the church was founded. The Rev. F. Browne

also gave some particulars of several of the more distinguished members of the same family. This church has been very beautifully restored. Weston church is one of a very singular and almost unique ground plan, closely resembling the yet more singular one of St. Mellons, in Monmouthshire. It consists of nave, chancel, south porch, tower south-east of the nave, with a chapel east of it attached to the south side of the chancel. This, with a sancte-bell cot over the gable of the nave, produces a highly picturesque outline. Of detail there is little or none. The tower is Early English, the rest chiefly Perpendicular. The church contains a monument to the Percivals, which Mr. Freeman said was the latest instance he knew of a French inscription on a monument in England, the date being 1483. The Rev. F. Warre remarked that at Hinton St. George there was a monument to Sir Amias Poulett, which was a century later, and had an inscription in French. A curious gallery over the doorway in the porch was the subject of much speculation. Above it was a niche, and a passage made in the wall led to it. Remains of a similar gallery in the porch were afterwards found in other churches, and it was considered a local custom; according to the tradition of the county, it was used for singing or chanting a part of the service on certain occasions, as at weddings. Such a gallery is quite distinct from the usual room over the porch, erroneously called the parvise.

The following notice of this gallery has since been supplied by Mr. Elliot, one of the Secretaries, in a paper read by him at one of the conversazione meetings of the Society :—

“ I subjoin a description of this gallery, extracted from a letter to the Editor of the *Ecclesiologist*, by the Rev. W.

Hautenville:—‘The style of this church is Perpendicular, this, therefore, is the character of the platform to which I wish to draw your attention. It is carried across the width of the porch, the ends of the two beams which support it being inserted in the side walls, and it seems as if the moulding on the front had originally been carried downward in an arched form at each end so as to rest on corbels; as on removing the yellow dab, square holes were found beneath the line of the front. The stone moulding of the doorway, above the platform has been cut away, so that the beam next the wall rests on the projection thus formed. On the two beams the floor must have been placed, but below this there is a framework, deeply moulded on the under side, which evidently contained panels. The whole of this platform was highly coloured, the red being still visible (as was the niche). Access to it was gained by a staircase formed in the thickness of the east wall of the porch.’ Mr. Hautenville says he is informed that the staircase is an addition to the porch, and suggests that the platform from its small size and the fact of its having a moulded front, could be no part of the parvise floor. In this I quite agree with him. The measurement of the porch is 13ft. long inside, by 16ft. wide; the gallery 10ft. long by 3ft. wide; the moulding in front 1ft. As it remains a subject of discussion among those members of our Society most competent to give a decided opinion on the subject, I will offer one fact, which, it appears to me, may account for its construction. It seems quite evident that the gallery was added to the porch long after its erection. During the 14th century we find ceremonies accumulated, which would require additions and alterations in the original plan of the fabric for their observance. Mosheim tells us that the other additions that were made in the Roman ritual in the

15th century, related to the worship of the Virgin Mary, public and private prayers, the traffic of indulgences, and other things of that nature, and that we need not a particular detail to convince us that in this century religion was reduced to a showy compound of 'splendid trifles. Now just at this period, May 6th, 1424, we find Sir John Percival presented Walter Toucker to the living of Weston, on which occasion John Reynolds, rector of Portishead, whose emoluments had been infringed by his parishioners frequenting the church of Weston, lodged a petition with the bishop, and obtained an injunction that the said Walter Toucker should not, under a penalty of the lesser excommunication, admit any of the parishioners of Portishead to any of the religious rites of his church of Walton, to the prejudice of the said church of Portishead. May not then some of the additions made in the Roman ritual at this period have been celebrated in the church porch of Weston, causing the erection of the gallery, and attracting the parishioners from the neighbouring church of Portishead?"

Weston once had a manor-house, but it has entirely disappeared. The remains of an old building still in existence was pronounced by Mr. Parker to be part of a barn of the 15th century.

PORTISHEAD CHURCH has a nave, north aisle, chancel, and western tower, and, like Weston, keeps its sancte-bell cot. The tower has been described and criticised at length by Mr. Freeman in the Society's *Proceedings* for 1851, p. 57. The other points worthy of notice are the east window, a specimen of transition from Geometrical to Flowing tracery, the flying arch across the north aisle from the pier of the chancel-arch, something like those at Rushden and Thedor, in Northamptonshire, the stone pulpit, the coved

roof of the nave, and the font, Norman with Ionic volute, like those in some Roman capitals.

The manor-house at Portishead was described by Mr. Parker as being of the date of Henry VIII., with a turret in the Elizabethan fashion—a very good example of the period.

PORTBURY CHURCH formed the next point in the programme. The churchyard contains two noble yew-trees, said to be as old as the edifice itself. At the foot of one of them a former parish officer has immortalised himself by the inscription “Francis Bevan, *Churchworn*, 1733.” The Church consists of nave and aisles, chancel, and western tower. The pillars have Norman bases, and there is a fine doorway of that style under the porch. The Norman jambs of the chancel arch remain, but on one side at least they seem to have been built up again together with the arch itself, which at present is not in the centre of the church. There are some very pretty Early English sedilia in the south aisle. The greater part of the church was built by Lord Berkeley, and some of the windows are very like some of those in Berkeley church, Gloucestershire. The church is large and curious, and especially remarkable for its great width, but it is heavy and awkward in its general effect both within and without, and the tower is very poor.

The Priory at Portbury is a mere ruin consisting of four bare walls. Mr. Parker conceived the part remaining to have been the prior’s house, but whether there were any extensive buildings beside it was impossible to say. The date was that of Henry VII. The Rev. T. Hugo said the house was one of St. John of Jerusalem, and was only required to accommodate two or three knights.

PORTBURY CAMP was then examined. The Rev. F.



Warre pointed out the entrance to it, between two circular earthworks, from which a path appeared to have led to the top of the hill, which is surrounded by an earthwork. He considered it to be intended merely for the protection of cattle. In a marshy district, where the land was sometimes overflowed, it was necessary to have places where the flocks might be driven, and the fortifications were just such as to prevent the herds and herdsmen from sudden attack. The largest work of this kind he had seen was Brent Knoll.

The party then arrived at CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO.

Clapton is a much smaller church, of singular and irregular outline. It consists of a nave, chancel and western tower, with a sort of transept chapel north of the nave, and a very narrow chapel north of the chancel. This arrangement allows the introduction of a large squint, growing into an archway, like so many in Pembrokeshire, and some elsewhere. A great part of the church is 13th century work, including the tower, the upper stage of which batters very much. It retains its original corbel-table, but on it has been placed a later parapet, without pinnacles. But the most remarkable thing in the church is certainly the bench-ends, contemporary with the older parts of the building, and therefore about the earliest wooden seats in England. The church seems to be threatened with "restoration," to consist in the removal or destruction of these seats, and the removal of the pulpit from its original place. A strong opinion was expressed by all present as to the needless and barbarous character of these changes, which it may be hoped the good sense of the parish may avert. Another curious feature is the reredos, in which are two Early English capitals headed to those upwards and used as bases. Illustrations of the bench-ends and reredos are given in the present volume.

The manor-house of CLAPTON-IN-GORDANO must once have been of considerable importance, and although but little now remains, that little is highly interesting. The interior of the present house (which is only a portion of the original one) has been thoroughly modernized, the last remnants of antiquity having been cleared out in 1860, the old partition walls destroyed, and the very curious early screen fairly turned out of doors. The original parts of the house are of the time of Edward II., but the only portions now remaining visible of that period are the doorway under the porch and the buttresses; but a considerable part of the walls belong to the same work, and the very beautiful screen (which has now been built up under a stone arch in the open air) as the entrance to the garden, opposite to the entrance door. Mr. Parker saw no reason to consider this wooden screen as any earlier than the arch in which it stood, or the doorway, although Mr. Godwin puts it a century earlier; the tracery in the head appears to belong to the original work, and no such tracery was in use in the early part of the 13th century, nor before the time of Edward I. or II. Still it is probably the earliest and most remarkable domestic screen in existence. The tower-porch was added in 1442, as appears from the arms over the door, Arthur and Berkeley impaled. The chancel of the church and the family chapel on the north side of it were rebuilt at the same time as this tower. It very commonly happens that some part of the church is rebuilt at the same time as a manor-house. The gate-house is of the time of James I.

After leaving this place, the party returned to Clevedon.

A public meeting was held in the evening, at which Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Parker, and the Rev. F. Warre, severally gave an account of the proceedings of the

CORRIGENDA.

*Page 25, line 20, for child read trial.*

„ „ 27, *for Lovell's child read Lovell.*

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A public meeting was held in the evening, at which Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Parker, and the Rev. F. Warre, severally gave an account of the proceedings of the

day. Mr. Freeman mentioned that at Walton a notice was placed in the church saying that the initials "I.H.S." meant "Jesus the Saviour of Men" (*Jesus Hominum Salvator*). This was a mistake, the more accurate form of the monogram is I.H.C., that is simply the common Greek abbreviation of the name *ΙΗΣΟΥΣ*—the C form of the sigma being very common in MSS.

The Rev. F. Browne gave some memorials of the family of Gorges, and an outline of the history of NAILSEA COURT. This court was once occupied by the notorious Major Wade, who took an active part in the Monmouth rebellion, and proved a false friend to his associates. Capt. Rogers, a relative of this Major Wade, captured a Spanish vessel containing 500 bales of Pope's bulls, each bale containing 16 reams, intended for South America. The same person brought Alexander Selkirk from Juan Fernandez. The rev. gentleman read some very curious extracts from the Nailsea vestry books. One was in 1792, and related to a payment by the minister "to the viper woman for making a child on John Lovell, at a guinea a-week." This entry was long a source of difficulty to him; but in 1852 he found it stated in *Notes and Queries* that Pliny, Galen, and other ancients attached medicinal properties to the flesh of vipers. In Madame de Sevigné's letters there occurred an order for ten dozen vipers, two to be taken each day. He supposed that the woman had made viper-broth, and given it to Lovell's child. In 1715 there was entered one shilling for leather for the bell, and the head of an "oter," but in another place the churchwarden spelt it "the head of an author." The same year there was an entry, "Paid Dr. Lovell for a whip for the church, 2d." "Paid Dr. Lovell for whipping dogs at church, 31 weeks, 1s. 9d." It puzzled him to think who this unfortunate



medical man could be that was paid 1s. 9d. for whipping dogs 31 weeks; but on the next page he found—"Paid Dr. Lovell for mending Catherine Poole's shoes, 2d." The last entry was, perhaps the most unfortunate, as it was for whipping the vagrants,—“Paid John Tucker for entertaining those that looked after two vagrants till they could be whipped, 3s. 2d.”

Mr. Freeman remarked that viper-broth was in use within his remembrance, and that the office of dog-whipper was a recognised one in some cathedrals.

Mr. Dickinson asked Lord Talbot de Malahide whether it was correct that an Act of Parliament had been passed in reference to treasure trove.

Lord Talbot de Malahide said that he had a bill prepared and laid upon the table of the House of Lords; but he found the difficulties were so great that there was no prospect of its passing. Some of the difficulties were technical, and were of a very ridiculous kind, but it appeared that, in order to a bill being passed, it must originate in the House of Commons. The Society of Antiquaries in Scotland had prevailed on the Government to offer to pay the full value for all articles of the kind found in that country; and he himself had memorialised the Treasury to adopt a similar practice in England and Ireland. He had information to shew that this had been done in Ireland, and there was reason to believe that the arrangements were nearly completed in England; but he must confess that the difficulty of getting anything like an answer from the Chancellor of the Exchequer was such as he could not have conceived. The law of Scotland was different from that of England. In Scotland everything that was found in the earth belonged to the Crown; in England only articles of the precious metals; and in some instances the Crown had waived its

privileges, and given them to private individuals. Hence the difficulty of passing an Act, in which the rights of all these persons would be involved.

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### T H I R D   D A Y .

#### Excursion.

Another excursion took place this day. The route commenced with NAILSEA CHURCH and MANOR-HOUSE. The manor-house is chiefly of the time of Elizabeth, with an earlier part, of the reign of Henry VIII. Some of the rooms are handsomely panelled, and in one of them the arms of the Cole family are carved above the mantel-piece.

Nailsea church is a small Perpendicular building, consisting of nave, chancel, western tower (a fair specimen of something between the Bristol and the Taunton type), south aisle running part of the way along the chancel, so as to form a chapel, matched by one on the north side. At the junction of this with the nave is a remarkable staircase to the pulpit. The nave-piers are of a rather unusual section. There is no chancel-arch, but corbels with curious sculpture supported the rood-beam, an arrangement found also in several neighbouring churches where the chancel-arch is present.

At a short distance from Nailsea is CHELVEY. The church of this parish has memorials of the Aish and Tynte families. One of the latter is an incised slab of the 13th century—a mode which Mr. Parker stated is common in France, but very rare in England, where brasses are generally used. The doorway is Norman, and there are some 13th century windows. There is a place in the pulpit for an hour-glass.

Chelvey Court is a mansion of the reign of James I. It

has a fine illuminated and gilt mantle-piece, a noble staircase, and several panelled rooms. The house contains a secret chamber, probably intended for the concealment of a Roman Catholic priest. It was built by an ancestor of the Tynte family, to whom the estate belongs.

The party next drove towards BROCKLEY COMBE, and passed up that fine and romantic defile. The sides are deeply wooded, and high limestone rocks appear above and between the foliage. The loftiest of these rocks reaches a height of 300 feet. But few spots are there in Somerset exhibiting a more wild and varied beauty. Descending from Broadhill-down, and passing close to Barley-lodge, once the residence of Hannah More, the party arrived at WRINGTON.

The house in which Locke was born adjoins the churchyard. The church is a noble edifice. The lofty nave, with its clustered pillars and foliated capitals, the shafts carried up and supporting angels with shields, the fine Perpendicular windows and clerestory, present a picture rarely equalled in parochial churches. The chancel is small, compared with the church, and in the Decorated style, having been retained from an earlier building when the other part of the church was rebuilt.

At Wrington and Yatton Mr. Freeman enlarged at greater length than elsewhere on the principal features of those two splendid churches; but as his remarks chiefly consisted of a demonstration on the spot of criticisms made in his several papers before the Society, it may be enough to refer to his two essays in the Society's volumes for 1851 and 1852, especially to the criticisms on Wrington tower at p. 55 of that for 1851. One or two points, however, it may be well to mention here. The nave would have been much finer had there been six bays instead of

four. As it was, the nave of Martock church was grander, having greater length and richness. Mr. Freeman corrected a statement that had been made—that he had said it was the finest tower in the world. His words in the Society's *Proceedings* are, “the finest square western tower, not designed for a spire or lantern, in all England, and therefore possibly in the whole world.” He did not compare it with towers of totally another description, or with those of cathedrals and abbeys.

Leaving Wrington, CONGRESBURY was soon reached ; and here also is a large church, but one of a different character. The tower is surmounted by a spire. Mr. Freeman made some remarks on towers and spires, saying that the comparison could hardly be made with fairness in Somersetshire, where the towers surpassed those of any other district ; while the few spires, like this of Congresbury, were rather commonplace. Spires should be studied in Northamptonshire, where there are very few great towers without spire or octagon. Titchmarsh is almost the only example of any importance ; but the spires, both Early and Perpendicular, are as fine in their own way as the Somersetshire towers are in theirs. The comparison indeed lies between two equal forms of beauty, the tower being the perfection of dignity, and the spire the perfection of elegance. The pillars of the south aisle are Early English, and are surrounded by detached shafts, while the opposite aisle is Decorated. This peculiarity gives a singular appearance to the church. The detached shafts were added in the course of restoration. Mr. Freeman remarked that they were not there when he last saw the church, but there was no doubt that they originally existed, as the bases were there. The clerestory is Early Perpendicular, and is remarkable for its great number of small windows, set close

together, in a way more usual in the east than the west of England. Some Decorated windows remain, especially some square-headed ones with remarkable tracery.

The RECTORY-HOUSE has a very remarkable porch, the arch of which is richly ornamented with an imitation of the well-known tooth-ornament of the 13th century, but really built about 1470 by the executors of Bishop Beckington, the arms over the doorway, cut in the original stonework, being those of the see of Wells, and of the executors, Pope, Sugar, and Swann, the same as in the Vicars' Close, at Wells, so that this house was built about the same time with that work. An engraving of the porch is given in the present volume.

It is remarkable that in the chapel of the Vicars' Close some fragments of Early English sculpture of the time of Bishop Joceline are built in as old material in the spandrels of the window arches. This would lead us to suspect that the tooth-ornament here also is old material used again, as often happens, but in this instance it does not appear to be the case; it seems to be clearly copied, although such an example is almost unique; probably those executors had a taste for the earlier style, and introduced it when they could.

At YATTON the manor-house is so exactly on the same plan as Clevedon Court, that there can be no doubt that it is a copy of it on a much smaller scale, and at a later period the style is Perpendicular, but early in the style, probably about the same age as Tickenham Court, *circa* 1410.

At Yatton, where the excursion terminated, the fine church met with great admiration. Mr. Freeman again commented at length on the building, but for most of his criticisms we may again refer to the Society's volume for 1852. He also pointed out the gradual way in which the



church had been rebuilt. A Decorated window in the south transept shows that a cross church of the earlier Somersetshire type preceded the present one. The chancel, which is Early Perpendicular, was first rebuilt, then the central tower, and the transepts remodelled, probably without departing from the scale of the older church. But on reaching the nave the ideas of the builders enlarged, and the present magnificent nave was added on a scale quite disproportioned to the eastern part. Not being hampered by any western tower, they were able to carry it out to a greater length than that of Wrington which was a great advantage. At the west end is a wooden gallery which, as it closely agreed with the style of the nave and was clearly not recent, both Mr. Parker and Mr. Freeman were inclined to look upon as an ancient west gallery, being not quite unique, though exceedingly rare. It appears, however, from information received from Mr. Barnard, the vicar, that it was made, about 40 years ago under the direction of Mr. Lyson the antiquary, which accounts for a resemblance to ancient work very unusual at that time. The tower is surmounted by an unfinished spire; a feature not unusual, Mr. Freeman said, in this district, but exceedingly rare in those parts of the country where spires were numerous. In Northamptonshire, where there were so many spires, he only knew of one incomplete, and that was at Naseby, and was said by the people to have been broken during the famous battle. Near the church is a good house of the 15th century, the exterior perfect, with the interior modernized.

The party having left the church, thanks were voted to the local secretary (Rev. T. Bliss), to Mr. Parker and Mr. Freeman, to the ladies for their company, and to the President for presiding. The proceedings of this very gratifying and successful anniversary then terminated.

# Conversazione Meetings.

1860-61.

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1860, *November 26th—First Meeting.*

On the Ladies.—The President for the year, R. Neville Grenville, Esq.

On the Limits of Animal and Vegetable Life.—W. A. Sanford, Esq.

„ *December 17th—Second Meeting.*

On Charles Albert, Piedmont and Italy.—R. Henderson, Esq.

On the Teutonic Mythology.—Rev. W. R. Clark.

1861, *January 21st—Third Meeting.*

On the Porch of the Church of Weston-in-Gordano.—W. F. Elliot, Esq.

On Portable Aquaria.—H. J. Alford, Esq.

Historical Pictures of Taunton and the Neighbourhood.—Rev. W. A. Jones.

„ *February 25th—Fourth Meeting.*

On some of the Antiquities in the Society's Museum.—Rev. F. Warre.

On Entomology.—H. C. Trenchard, Esq.

On Rachel, Lady Russell.—R. Henderson, Esq.

„ *March 18th—Fifth Meeting.*

On the Origin of Species, according to the views of Darwin, illustrated from Professor Owen's Homologies.—W. D. Crotch, Esq.

On Somersetshire Sequestrations in the time of the Great Rebellion.—W. F. Elliot, Esq.

Historical Pictures of Taunton, No. 2.—Rev. W. A. Jones.

## The Museum.

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The following donations in the Natural History Department have been presented to the Museum of the Society since last Annual Meeting:—

A large mass of *Favosites polymorpha*; also a small specimen of the same (polished), presented by Master ARTHUR ELLIOT.

*Neuropteris gigantea* and *pecopteris* (species?); *Favosites cervicornis*; *Cyathophyllum elongata* (?); two specimens of shelly clay (polished), one from Yeatminster, the other from Long Burton; specimen of chalcedony; ditto of carbonate of lime; two potatoe stones; piece of fossil wood; specimens of strontian; two fossil crustaceans (*Xanthopsis Leachii*); *Syringopora reticulata*; *Lithostrotion basaltiforme*; *Cardium* (species?); *Terebra* (ditto); specimen of iron from Blackdown; several specimens of marble from Cattledown; from the collection of the late J. H. Payne, Esq., presented by Mrs. PAYNE.

Fossil sponge, found at Coombe St. Nicholas, presented by Mr. SCARLETT.

*Lithostrotion* (species?), found at Cadbury Camp; *Platycrinus lævis*, Clevedon; *Spirifera* (species) ditto; Mamillated iron, from near Clapton church, presented by Mr. PARFITT.

Specimens of Iron Ore from Cogenhal, Northamptonshire, presented by Rev. C. WHALLEY.

Specimens of the horns of *Strongyloceros spelceus*, from Pitcombe, by Lord TALBOT DE MALAHIDE.

Spotted Rail (*Gallinula porzana*), presented by W. A. SANFORD, ESQ.

Ephialtes (species ?), from the Rev. THOMAS WHITE, of Bruton.

Specimen of coal, kerosene oil, wax and candles made from the same, from Maine, U. S., presented by Rev. P. C. PRATT, chaplain of H.M.S. *Hero*.

*Plagiostoma gigantea*, from Otterhead quarry, presented by Mr. CHARLES GOODLAND.

Two snakes, by Mr. WARREN.

Sword Fish, by Mr. H. ROBERTS.

*Plagiostoma gigantea*, by Mr. H. DAVIS.

*Orbagium bifasciatum*, by Rev. T. SOTHEY.

Coal fossils, from Mr. SOLOMON LAINEY, through F. H. Dickinson, Esq.

Specimens of flint by Rev. O. S. HARRISON, Thorn Falcon.

Large Ammonite, by Mr. H. SEYMOUR, Taunton.

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*List of Archæological Donations, &c., to the Museum:—* \*

Roman and British Coins, by the Rev. F. WARRE.

Shilling of Queen Anne, by Mr. EDGAR.

History of Shepton Mallet, by Mr. J. E. FAREBROTHER, the author.

The arms of Henry VII. in plaster, from an old house in East-street, Taunton, presented by Mr. R. PARSONS.

Part of Roman Draining Tile and Roofing Slate, also

fragments of pottery, found at Seaton, presented by Sir W. C. TREVELYAN.

Four Floor Tiles, from the old house in East-street, Taunton, presented by Mr. R. PARSONS.

The works of King Alfred the Great, 2 vols., 8vo. ; an engraving, framed and glazed, of the Alfred jewel ; presented by Rev. AUBREY TOWNSEND, D.D., Bath.

Rubbings from the church of St. Just, Cornwall, &c., by Rev. W. A. JONES.

Twenty Roman Coins (silver), found at Holway in the year 1831, including those of Constans, Constantius II., Julian II., Jovian, Valentinian, Valens, Gratian, Valentinian jun., Theodosius, Arcadius and Honorius, by Wm. BLAKE, Esq.

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*Publications Received from Societies, &c.:—*

East Anglian Notes and Queries for July and October, 1860.

Journal of British Archæological Institute.

Bi-monthly Journal of the Kilkenny Archæological Society.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, pts. 1, 2, 3.

Journal of the Archæological Association.

Journal of the Royal Dublin Society.

Bulletin de la Société Vaudoise.

The Archæological Mine, from the Author.

On Roman Remains at Bath, by Rev. H. M. Scarth.

On Roman Walls at Dax, by C. Roach Smith, Esq.

Palæontographical Society's Journal for 1858, *purchased*.

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## ERRATA ET ADDENDA.

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*Page 10, note \*, for 457b read 467b; note †, for IV read VI. —P. 11, n. \*, add MS. Harl. 6968, Cart. p. 19.—P. 12, line 8, for Tunecote read Tunecot; l. 11, for Bremesmore read Fresmesmore; l. 13, for Toustoke read Toustok; l. 25, for Merestone read Mereston; n. \*, for m. 9 read m. 6, and add Rot. Hundred. Edw. I., pp. 70, 94.—P. 13, l. 20, for Henbiry read Neubiry.—P. 20, n. \*, for ad. 9, d. read ad q. d.—P. 23, l. 5, for message read messuage; l. 21, after years.\* insert inverted commas.—P. 24, l. 2, after that insert the; l. 23, for park read parish.—P. 27, l. 9, for Priory read Preceptory.—P. 30, l. 2, for Prunslee read Pruneslee.—P. 36, l. 8, to Hawlay add or Hawley; l. 10, to Dawson add or Dauson.—P. 58, l. 5, for 1350 read 1280.—P. 60, l. 6, after Mile insert inverted commas.—P. 62, l. 15, after Bourghier insert , Prioress,—P. 74, l. 6, insert John Samweys, or Samwise, requested to purchase the farm of the manor of Toller, with the rectory of Toller, and Wynforde, on the 23rd of February, 1540; l. 25, for Bucklande read Buclande; l. 28, for seid read said.—P. 75, l. 13, to Stapleheys add or Staplehayes; l. 14, to Riden add or Roden.—P. 77, l. 27, to Claveshey add or Chalveshey.—P. 78, n. \*, add Appendix, No. XXII; n. †, remove Appendix, No. XXII.—P. 89, l. 19, for ~~LAHIE~~ read ~~LAHIE~~.—P. 92, l. 6, for he'nt read h'ent; l. 33, for 155 read 153.—P. 93, l. 18, for morabant read morabant'; l. 36, for Buckland read Bukland.—P. 99, l. 25, for Som's' read Sum's'.—P. 100, l. 11, for Bromfild read Bromfeld.—P. 102, l. 8, for Priorisa read Priorissa; l. 32, for n'ror read n'ror'.—P. 103, l. 25, for sequens read sequenc'.—P. 104, l. 38, for tene' and face' read ten'e and fac'e.*

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND  
NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY,  
1860, PART II.

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PAPERS, ETC.

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Myrchin Buckland Priory and Preceptory.

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BY THE REV. THOMAS HUGO, M.A., F.S.A., F.R.S.L., ETC.,  
HON. MEMBER.

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AMONG the many delightful roads by which a traveller in the west may reach on all sides the fair town of Taunton, he will find few, if any, more agreeable than that which runs from Borough Bridge to the village of Durston, and then, with West Monkton at a short distance on the right and Creech S. Michael on the left, leads him through our favorite Bathpool, and by its picturesque mills, either along the ancient highway, commonly called Old Bathpool Lane, under Creechbury Hill, or by the windings of the Tone and the Priory Fields, to the busy streets and the consequent termination of his journey. He will not have advanced far on the route that I have here laid down, when the matchless vale of Taunton Dean, with its churches and steeples, its mansions and parks, its corn-fields and groves, and its noble framework of Neroche and Blackdown, above the sunny shoulders of Thornfalcon and Stoke, of Orchard

and Pickeridge, opens wide before him, and he only relinquishes the charms of the more distant prospect for the shady lanes, the luxuriant vegetation, the tall trees, the lovely river, and the snugly sheltered homesteads, of which his descent into the lowlands soon gratifies him with the closer view. After passing the hamlet of West Ling, and when he is within half a mile from Durston, he may observe in a meadow on his right hand some curious inequalities of the surface, contracting and expanding with that certain definiteness and regularity of outline which assures him of the presence of design on the part of the constructors, though it is more than likely that he may be unable to offer an explanation of the intention which not the less certainly actuated them in their labours. On his left, at the distance of a field from the road, is a modern mansion, and adjoining to it are some agricultural buildings and court and garden walls of an earlier age. These last are the only features which the place now presents of occupation more ancient than his own, save the roads and hedgerows that may have been there for centuries.

Quiet, and still, and lonely is the present aspect of the spot, and yet it was once a scene both of contemplative privacy and of active industry; and they who owned and occupied it were members of a Community that had a long and singular history, and bore a distinguished part in the great world of men and of things. It was the site of the Priory and Preceptory of Buckland, Mynchin Buckland, or Buckland Sororum, one of the Commandries of the Order of S. John of Jerusalem. It was the focus of an influence sensibly and deeply and widely felt. A few crumbling fragments, now recognized with difficulty, once formed the boundary between it and the surrounding world. And the green undulations which attracted our traveller's notice were long centuries ago

the demesne Ponds that supplied with their habitual and constant diet the successive Brethren and Sisters of the House.

It is to this very interesting Community that I am about to direct the attention of my reader. And in presenting him with a history of Buckland Priory, I may remind him that I am introducing him to an entirely new and different aspect of Monastic Life and Conventual Usage from those with which I have in previous pages endeavoured to make him familiar. The system of the Hospital itself was unlike all others save one, as I shall presently attempt to show. And, in addition to this, it is specially to be noted that we have here a feature which even in that Order was not elsewhere to be seen in England. Mynchin Buckland was both a Priory and a Preceptory. The latter was a normal example of a Hospitalars' Commandry; the former was the sole instance in the kingdom of its peculiar class. It was a Community of Women, and the only one that the Order possessed. As such, its history presents us not only with a subject of the greatest local interest, but with an unique chapter in monastic annals at large. It is at once a new scene to the student of olden days, and one of which no county but Somersetshire can furnish him with an example.

Before I enter into the vicissitudes of this attractive place, it will be necessary to give my reader a brief outline of the Order to which it belonged. We should otherwise be likely to meet with obscurities in the story which a few words of previous explanation would avail to prevent.

The Order of Knights Hospitalars began and took its name from a Hospital founded at Jerusalem, and its chief objects were the defence of the pilgrims on their road thither, and the care and maintenance of them during their

sojourn. It included among its members both men and women; and, of the duties just enumerated, the latter was necessarily as well as specially the office of the Sisters, as was the former of the Brethren. The Knights, or officers of the highest rank, were called in the first instance Knights of S. John of Jerusalem; and afterwards, from the place of their successive residence, Knights of Rhodes and Knights of Malta. The Hospital was founded in the Holy City about the year 1092, and was dedicated to S. John the Baptist. Eight years afterwards the Order was introduced into England, and the brethren's first house was built for them at Clerkenwell in the year 1100. They soon acquired immense wealth, which was much increased in the earlier part of the fourteenth century by the cession to them of the estates of the suppressed Order of the Knights Templars.

The general history of the Hospitalars does not form a portion of my subject, and is also, I presume, more or less known to the greater part of my readers. It is to the peculiarities of their government that I desire to draw attention.

The most important of these consisted in the fact that their Houses, which were erected upon the majority of their estates, were not independent communities, but the officers were in all cases simply stewards of the Prior of England, who in his turn had to account to the head of the Order. Each of these communities, generally consisting of but few members, of whom the majority were usually laymen, with one or more chaplains for the celebration of Divine Offices, was under the government of a Commander or Preceptor, and was hence styled a Commandry or Preceptory. The brethren were allowed a maintenance from the produce of the estates committed to their super-



intendence, and accounted for the overplus to the Prior at Clerkenwell. Lands, therefore, could only be given to the Order through the Prior, and not to any single Commandry, that being deemed in law incapable of receiving them, as the officers were but "*obedientarii*," officials, deputed by the Prior as his representatives and receivers. Their system was, accordingly, entirely different from those of other Orders, that of the Temple excepted. Instead of each being independent, and having the care of its own individual interest, all were so many subject brotherhoods, each acknowledging one general head, and contributing its portion to the general treasury.

This will be sufficient to give the reader a notion of the early history of the Order and its mode of government. We will now proceed to our immediate subject. Let me, however, premise that considerable errors have arisen from the identity of its name with that of numerous other localities possessed of a similar cognomen. This has, unhappily, tended to confuse and falsify, and so to render worse than useless, even the few and very meagre notices of it which have hitherto been committed to the press. There is hardly one of the previous writers who has not mistaken it more or less for the Abbey of Buckland in the County of Devon. One has identified it with Buckland S. Mary in Somersetshire. And, strange to add, even the learned Sir Henry Chauncy, in his History of Hertfordshire, has described an imaginary Buckland Monastery in that county, and has given in connection with it some of the earlier facts in the history of our House. It has not been hitherto, however, nor is it now my desire, to dwell upon other men's omissions or mistakes. A much more agreeable and valuable task is mine, to which I contentedly and gladly turn.

It was about the year 1166, that William de Erlegh, lord of the manor of Durston, founded the House for a small community of Augustine Canons. His father, John de Erlegh, who died in the previous year, was possessed of several manors in the county of Somerset, one of which still bears his name in Somerton Erle, and is mentioned as paying five marcs for scutage in 1161. In behalf of the souls of King Henry and of Alianor the Queen, and of King Henry his son and their other sons and daughters, and for the benefit of the souls of himself and of his wife, this William de Erlegh gave, as Brother John Stillingflete informs us, all the land of Buklande, and the Church of Perretone (Petherton),\* with other churches and lands in divers places, as appears by a charter for that purpose made, for the planting and ordaining of Religion at Buckland, by the hand of his kinsman S. Thomas of Canterbury; and that the said Canons thus planted and ordained should possess the aforesaid lands and churches to their proper uses in pure and perpetual alms.†

According to the same chronicler, who wrote an account of the Order in 1434, for a perpetual memorial and commemoration of the various benefactors and their

\* "The Brooke is caullid Peder, and risith West Sowth West yn the Hylles about a 2 myles of. First it cummith by North-Pedreton, a praty uplandisch Toun, wher is a fair Chirch, the Personage wherof was improprieate to Mynchinboeland."—Leland, *Itin.* vol. II., p. 66.

† MS. in Off. Armor. L. 17, fol. 153. MS. Cott. Tib. E. IX., f. 23.

Appendix, No. I.

As will be observed by the references, I am acquainted with two MSS. of this work of Brother John Stillingflete, one preserved in the College of Arms, L. 17., and the other in the Cottonian Library, Tiberius, E. IX. Both are transcripts later by upwards of a century and a half than the lifetime of the chronicler. The former has been much injured by the fire of 1731, and exists but in fragments: the latter is considerably more ample in details, although both of them were evidently copied from a common original, but its text is most corrupt, and the writer was clearly ignorant of the language of the production which he endeavoured to perpetuate.

numerous donations, it appears that together with the Church of Pereton (Petherton), and all its dependent chapels and their appurtenances, the same William de Erlegh gave the Church of Chedsey (Chedzoy), with all the right which the Hospital had or ought to have in the Church of Poulet, with the Chapel of Huntworth, the Chapel of Earl's Neweton, the Chapel of Thurlakeston (although this assuredly was either then or very shortly afterwards appropriated to the Priory of Taunton), the Chapel of Sirdeston, and the Chapel of King's Neweton; also the Church of Bekynton, the Church of Kynmersdon, and the Church of Sirston, with, it is added, other lands and benefactions besides.\*

It appears that Walter was the first and possibly the only Prior of the House. The chronicler just quoted is silent on the fact, and indeed the whole account is not a little obscure. But, on turning to other MS. sources for information, I find a Walter Prior of Bokeland, or Bokland, as witness in two documents belonging to this period. One of these sets forth that Alan de Furvell, or Fervell, gave to the Church of S. Andrew of Wells the Church of Cudeworth with the Chapel of Cnolle, to be a perpetual prebend of that Church.† The other is a confirmation by Maude Chandos of a donation of Silvanus to the Church of S. Mary of Stowey, at its dedication, of two acres of land, and of a later donation to the same Church of an acre and a half in Betescumbe; and also of a donation of Roger de Paris to the same Church at the aforesaid dedication of an acre of land in Bueli.‡ Probably, as he is not mentioned in connection with the subsequent troubles, he

\* MS. in Off. Armor. L. 17, fol. 153b. Appendix, No. II.

† MS. Harl. 6968, p. 40. Reg. Well., f. 38.

‡ MS. Harl. 6968, Cart. p. 21.

died before the arrival of the evil days which made his House notorious. Indeed, it is not improbable that those troubles were associated with the election of his successor.

A few years after their foundation, these Canons were removed from their monastery. The exact circumstances are nowhere recorded, but it appears that a violent altercation had unhappily arisen which resulted in the death of their steward, who was a relative of the pious founder. A sentence of outlawry was accordingly passed upon them, their House was declared to be forfeited, and their lands and churches were made over by the then sovereign, King Henry the Second,\* with the concurrence of Ralph Archbishop of Canterbury, of Reginald Bishop of Bath, and of many of the chief men of England both clerical and lay, to Garner of Naples, Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England. Among the earliest records of this transfer, for the original deed has not to my knowledge been preserved, is a charter of "inspeximus" granted by K. John, recounting at large the possessions of the Hospitalars, and concluding with the usual forms of confirmation of all previous donations, together with express mention of the arrangement to be noticed immediately. This charter was dated at Rouen, 30th of August, 1st of John, A.D. 1199.†

As I have already hinted, it was not a simple transfer, but a very important stipulation was introduced into the grant, and directed to be fully and faithfully observed. It appears that there were a few Sisters belonging to the Order, who resided at several of the Commandries, as at Hamton near Kyngeston, Kerebrooke, Swynfeld, and other places. It was now ordered and agreed to that these

\* MS. in Coll. Arm., L. 17, f. 155. Appendix, No. III.

† Rot. Cart. 1 John, m. 17.



ladies should be removed from their various places of residence and be placed in one common and conventual home at Buckland, and that the Order should have no Sisterhood belonging to it in England save and except in this House alone. This occurred about the year 1180, or sometime about fifteen years after the original foundation.

The displaced Canons were removed by Garner, with the King's consent, to certain monasteries, selected probably for their high character and the sound state of their internal discipline. Three were, on their own petition, consigned to the Hospital at Clerkenwell, and assumed the habit of the Order; two were placed by Reginald Bishop of Bath, also on their own petition, in the Priory of Taunton; one in the Priory of Berlitz, and one in that of S. Bartholomew, in Smithfield. These preliminary arrangements being satisfactorily concluded, the main design was forthwith carried out. The Sisters hitherto residing, as already stated, in several of the preceptories, were brought together and lodged at what was henceforth called Mynchin or Nuns' Buckland. From the names which have been preserved, they appear to have been at least nine in number :—Sister Milisent, previously living at Standon, in Hertfordshire; Sister Johanna, at Hamton, in Middlesex; Sister Basilia, at Kerebrooke, in Norfolk; Sister Amabilia and Sister Amicia, of Malketon, at Shenegey, in Cambridgeshire; Sister Christina, of Hoggeshawe, at Hoggeshawe, in Buckinghamshire; Sister Petronilla, at Gosford, in Oxfordshire; and Sister Agnes, at Clanefelde, also in Oxfordshire. They were located at Buckland, that, as it was solemnly added, they and their successors might serve God in that place for ever.\* Such was the small beginning, and such the first members of this afterwards famous Sisterhood.

\* MS. in Coll. Arm., L. 17, fol. 153. Appendix, No. IV.



From a very interesting list of some of the immediate successors of Prior Garner, contained in one of the Cottonian MSS., specially intended, as it would appear, to illustrate the history of Buckland, we learn that the first Prioress was named Fina. This lady, who died about the year 1240, governed the House for the long space of sixty years, and outlived from the date of her appointment seven successive Heads of the Order.\* She was greatly revered, and, as we shall notice subsequently, was specially remembered in the prayers of the Sisterhood for a considerable period after her decease.

The maintenance of these religious women was provided for by a series of benefactors. First on the list is Matilda Countess of Clare, wife of William Earl of Clare, and mother of Richard Earl of Clare, who gave to the Hospital the advowson of the Church of S. Peter of Kerebrooke, and the Preceptory of that name. She gave also to the Sisters of Buckland a pension of 13s. 4d., to be paid by the Preceptor for the time being, and many other benefactions. The gift is recorded to have been made at Westminster, in the fifth year of King Richard I, 1193, in the time of Alan, Prior of England and subsequently Bishop of Bangor.† That of Kerebrooke, however, at least, must be placed at an earlier date, as we have already seen that the Order was in possession of it in the year 1180.

Gilbert de Veer, Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem, gave the Sisters an annual pension of one hundred shillings, issuing from the manor of Reynham.‡ He died 13th August, 1198 (?).

\* MS. Cott. Nero, E. vi. f. 457b. Appendix, No. V.

† MS. in Coll. Arm. L. 17. fol. 148 b. Appendix, No. VI.

‡ MS. Cott. Nero. E. IV. f. 467b. Appendix, No. VII.

Hugh Wallis, Bishop of Lincoln, by his will, made in the year 1211, left the sum of twenty marcs “ad fabricam ecclesiæ de Bokland.” This structure, it appears, was dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and S. Nicholas.\*

Hugh de Alneto, or D'Auney, Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem, gave, with the consent of the Chapter, permission to the Lady Loretta, Countess of Leicester, to find a Chaplain to celebrate daily the mass of the Virgin in the Church of the Sisters, in return for certain lands and rents which the Countess gave to the Hospital, to be converted to the proper uses of the Sisters aforesaid of Buckland, so that the aforesaid Chaplain should be deputed to no other service save the proper and peculiar ministry of the Virgin in the Church aforesaid.† We possess the charter of the Countess of Leicester contained in one of “inspeximus” and confirmation granted shortly after by King Henry III., and dated at Westminster, the 16th of July, 1227. As it is of considerable interest, both from its subject matter and from the names of the places with which it furnishes us, some of my readers may be glad to have it in a literal translation. It is as follows :—

“Be it known to all the faithful of Christ, as well present as future, who shall see or hear this writing, that I Loretta, Countess of Leycester, have given and granted to God, and Blessed Mary, and S. John Baptist, and the blessed Poor of the House of the Hospital of Jerusalem, towards the sustenance of the Sisters of Boclaund serving God, and towards the finding of a certain Chaplain in the same House, who daily and for ever may celebrate mass in honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the greater Church

\* Rot. Chart. 1 Joh. m. 17.

† MS. Cott. Tib. E. IX. f. 23. MS. in Coll. Arm. L. 17. f. 153 b.  
Appendix, No. VIII.

at Bokland, at the altar of the Blessed Virgin, for the health of my soul and of Lord Robert my husband, some time Earl of Leicester, and for the health of the souls of my father and mother, and of all my ancestors and successors, all my land of Noteston, and all my land of Ynesford, this side the water and that side the water, and sixty-four acres of my demesne above Ruwedon, and all my land of Ridescot, and of Hele, and of Chorlecot, and of Tunecote, and of Boteburn, and all the land which Philip at Way holds, with the tenants of the aforesaid lands. Moreover, a hundred acres of my demesne in Bremesmore, and my wood which is called Ancrwd, and one ferling at Roitheye, with all their appurtenances in the manor of Toustoke, with pasturage and all other things appertaining to the aforesaid lands. Moreover, all kinds of common between my tenements wheresoever. To be holden and possessed freely and quietly in perpetual and pure alms, as any alms may be freely and quietly given. And that this my gift may in future times obtain the strength of perpetual firmness, I have held it right to strengthen it by the defence of the present writing with the apposition of my seal. Witnesses, Master Lambert, Sub-dean of Wells; Lord Philip de Alben; Lord Roger de la Zuche; Adam, son of Hondebrand; Master Humphrey, Canon of Cycester; Master Reginald de Merestone; William, Chaplain of Bukingeham; Walter, clerk of Langeham; Thomas, clerk of Gloucester; Nicholas de Wyleye, and others." \*

Other early gifts, of which the exact dates have not been preserved, are the following :—

Ralph, the son of William de Briwere, gave to the Sisters the Church of Tolland with its appurtenances.

\* Cart. 11 Hen. III., p. 2, m. 9. Appendix, No. IX.

Alan, son of Antony Russell, gave them the Church of Donington, in the diocese of Lincoln.

Warin de Aula gave them Bodescombe.

Ascuid Musard gave them Chiltcombe, Wysangre, and Bochelcote.

And Robert Arundale gave them Halse, with its appurtenances.\* Probably this gift is the same as that subsequently mentioned, as having been made so late as the year 1374, and as the subject of legal investigation in the year 1400. The name, however, of the donor is there given as Roger Arundell.

Muriel de Bohun gave them 40 solidatæ of land in Sherborn and Prumesley, in the county of Dorset, which grant was confirmed by her husband, Ralph de Bruere.†

The Prioress of Buckland held also one fee in Primesleigh, which was Robert de London's, of the Bishop of Salisbury; and, with William Waddam, half a fee, which was Robert de London's, of the same Bishop in chief.‡

By a charter dated at Henbiry, the 3rd of August, 1228, King Henry III. granted the Sisters permission to take from his park of Neuton a cartload of dead wood for fuel every week in the year. And it was considerably added, that, because it was more convenient to remove the aforesaid firewood in summer than in winter, the king permitted them to take the stated number of cartloads in the interval from Easter to the feast of S. Peter ad vincula, the 1st of August. An order was given to Richard de Wrotham, to allow them to remove the fuel, in agreement with the terms of the king's grant. ||

\* MS. Cott. Tib. E. IX. f. 23. MS. in Off. Armor. L. 17. f. 153 b.  
Appendix, No. X.

† *Hutchins's Dorsetshire*, II., p. 394.

‡ *Id.*

|| Pat. 12 Henry III., m. 2. Appendix, No. XI.

It would appear that this privilege was not only one of considerable value, as it would necessarily be, but also one which was subject to frequent invasion, for we find a long series of confirmations of this and similar grants. In some instances it was possibly the change of the officer to whom the park was intrusted, which necessitated the preparation of a new instrument. On the 3rd of April, 1229, the king signified from Marlborough to Hugh de Nevill his royal pleasure that the Sisters should have weekly from his park of Neuton one cartload of the dead wood of that park for their fuel. A similar permission was added to remove the whole of their yearly gathering between the feast of Easter and that of S. Peter ad vincula, instead of employing the winter in so inconvenient a work.\* A similar order was given to Richard de Wrotham, dated at Westminster, 15th of May, 1229.†

Immediately subsequent to this grant, a very interesting addition was made to the revenues of the Sisters, and again it was by their royal benefactor. The letters were addressed to the King's treasurer and chamberlains. "Know ye," he says, "that we have given, and granted, and by our charter have confirmed to the Prioress of Bocland and the Sisters there serving God, of the Order of the Hospital of Jerusalem, to maintain three maidens for ever in the said priory, a delivery of two pence and one half-penny, which Roger, Chaplain of the Bishop of Lincoln, used to receive daily by the hand of the Sheriff of Hereford our almoner ; and a delivery of two pence, which Margary, the nurse of Isabella our sister, used to receive daily by the hand of the same. To be held of us and of our heirs by them and their successors in free, pure, and perpetual alms ; and to

\* Claus. 13 Hen. III., m. 12.

† Claus. 13 Hen. III., m. 10.



be received for ever at our exchequer; that is to say, one half at Michaelmas, and the other at Easter. And so we command you that ye have these deliveries made unto them, as aforesaid. At Faversham, the 20th of September, 1229.\*

This was followed eight days afterwards by a grant, addressed to Richard de Wrotham, in favour of the Sisters, increasing the gift of one to that of three weekly cartloads of wood for their fire. It was to be taken every week "*de spinis, alno, et arabili*," in the park of Neuton, and a similar concession was added as to time with that previously stated. The grant was dated at Westminster, 28th September, 1229.† A similar one was addressed two days afterwards to John de Monem, from London, the 30th of September, 1229.‡

Terric de Nussa, Prior of England, who died on the 21st December, 1237, gave the Sisters and their successors, by advice of the general Chapter of his brethren, an annual allowance of thirty-eight marcs, twelve shillings, and eight pence sterling, which they were to receive from the Preceptor of Buckland for the time being, at two terms of the year; namely, at the feast of Easter, nineteen marcs, six shillings and four pence, and a similar sum at the feast of S. Michael. And it was further ordered that the Preceptor or Master should be allowed this amount in his responsions or annual returns to the Receiver General of the Order.||

Previous to the 15th of February, 1270-1, which was the day of his decease, Roger de Veer, Prior of England, paid a

\* Pat. 13 Hen. III., m. 4.

† Claus. 13 Hen. III., m. 4.

‡ Claus. 13 Hen. III., m. 3.

|| MS. in Coll. Arm., L. 17, f. 153. Appendix, No. XII.

visit to Bukland to inspect the state of the House. He found great difference and discord prevailing between the Preceptor and the Prioress and Convent, about a number of matters intimately affecting the Prioress and her Sisters. There is little doubt, as in an instance which will be before us presently, that the Preceptor looked with a grudging eye on the possessions of the Sisterhood, and hardly endured to part with the funds which he was compelled to advance for their maintenance. Roger appears to have felt that nothing but peremptory measures would ensure peace. With the assent of his chapter at Melcheburn, he made among other regulations the following:—That the Prioress and Convent should have their own steward, who should sit at the table of the Preceptor; and one servant, who should sit with the servants of the Preceptor; and who should be there daily at table unless the steward should otherwise appoint him. That at the feast of S. Michael, when the steward should desire to hold his court at Hele, he should have of the cellarer five white loaves and his flagons full of ale; and that at the same feast, when he should hold his courts at Kinmersdon and Primmilegh, he should have the same; and at Hokeday the same; and that he should have his horse furniture and all other necessities, at the delivery and appointment of the Prioress and Convent. And that, if in anything he should be at fault, it should be lawful for the Prioress to prohibit him from meddling with their goods, but not to remove him from his office without the consent of the Prior. Moreover, it was ordained that the Sisters should have a secular priest to celebrate mass for the soul of Sister Fina sometime Prioress there, and for the souls of the founders and benefactors of the said House, who should sit at table with the brethren, and have his bed in the dormitory between the

priests and clerks, and for the rest of his time should be at the order of the Prioress; so that the Preceptor should have an allowance of five marcs for the table of the said priest, and also of the one brother who celebrated the mass of Blessed Mary, and also three shillings at the feast of S. Michael for the clerk of the chapel.\* The calm which this arrangement produced was at best but temporary, and we shall soon have to notice some evidences of the feeling with which it was regarded by the Preceptor and his brethren, by whom the establishment of the neighbouring Community was clearly considered a grievance of no common order!

In or about the year 1270, the Hospitallers of Boclande were returned among other Somersetshire landowners as holding five virgates of land, of the annual value of fifty shillings.†

In 1276, the Sisters are stated on the verdict of a jury to have common of pasture for eight oxen and two cows in a place of forty acres situated in Rolneston.‡

Shortly after this date the chapel of Kynmeresdon was sacrilegiously broken into and plundered. The crime was charged upon a certain Robert de Bo——, (the MS. is imperfect and the name cannot be regained) before the Justices Itinerant, but he was happy enough to clear himself to the satisfaction of his judges. A letter is extant from Robert Bishop of Bath to the King, “*excellētissimo domino suo domino Edwardo,*” wishing him health “*in Eo per Quem reges regnant et regnorum omnium gubernacula sustentantur,*” and soliciting the prompt restoration of the possessions and goods of the accused, which had been

\* MS. in Off. Arm. L. 17, f. 153 b. Appendix, No. XIII.

† Test. de Nevill, f. 759.

‡ Hilar. an. 4 Edw. I. de Jur. et Ass. rot. 14. Abbrev. Plac. p. 189.

detained during the process of the investigation. The Bishop's letter is dated at Windsor, 9th September, 1281.\*

In 1290 was the famous *Taxatio* of Pope Nicholas IV. The Church of Boclonde was then valued at £5 6s. 8d; Perton, with its Chapel, at £53 6s. 8d.; the Vicarage of the same at £6 13s. 4d.; and Elleworth, at £4 6s. 8d.†

The favour of collecting fire wood from the park of Newton, Perton, or Pether-ton, appears, as I have remarked, to have been often contested. In the year 1290, the nuns were obliged to petition the king in parliament with a view to the restoration of their rights. They submitted that since the battle of Evesham, A.D. 1265, they had been hindered in their ancient privilege, and humbly solicited the king's favour in the restitution of the same.‡

Richard de Plessetis, or de Placey, a descendant of Richard de Wrotham already noticed, who died 20 Edw. I., 1292, founded, about two years before his decease, a perpetual chantry at Newton for the health of his soul and the souls of his father and mother, and all his ancestors and successors. For the endowment of the same, he granted to William de Hilprinton, the intended chantry priest, and his successors, in the chapel of S. Peter at Newton, a house in which William de Grey, a former chaplain, lived aforetime, and several acres of land in Ivymore, Highmore, and Ellerhay, together with the tithes of Newton and Pether-ton Park, and right of common for six oxen and six heifers in all places where he had common. The witnesses to this charter were the Preceptor of Buckland, Sir Geoffrey de Wrockshall, Sir John de Placetis, Peter de Hamme, and John de Marisco.||

\* Calendar of Letters, No. 1948.

† Tax. Eccl. P. Nich. IV., pp. 198, 199.

‡ Pet. in Parl., 18 Edw. I., n. 152, vol. I., 58.

|| Collins. e Regist. Well. III. 65.

In 1297, the 25th of Edward I., the Master of the Hospital of Bocland was returned from the counties of Somerset and Dorset, as holding lands or rents to the amount of £20 yearly value or upwards, either *in capite* or otherwise, and as such he was summoned under the general writ to perform military service, &c., in parts beyond the sea. The muster was at London, on the Sunday next after the Octave of S. John the Baptist, or the 7th of July, 1297.\*

In the Perambulation of the Forest of North Petherton, dated the 25th of May, 26 Edward I., 1298, it is set forth that John de Erlegh holds the manor of North Petherton, with the moors, &c., and that the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem holds the hamlet of Gogestode, the Priory of Bokeland, the hamlets of Taklestone and Heggynge, with the woods, moors, marshes, &c., and the hamlet of Bidone, with the moors, marshes, &c.†

King Edward I. gave the Order a charter for a weekly market, held on Monday, in his manor of Halse.‡

The year 1306 brought a further increase of property. A writ was addressed on the 16th of October, 1305, and an inquest was held at Somerton, before J. de Montacute, the King's Escheator, on the Monday after Palm Sunday in the following year, or the 28th of March, 1306, to examine and report whether it were to the detriment of the King, or of any others, if Thomas de Berkelay should give two shops, with their appurtenances, in Welles, to the Prioress and Sisters of Boclande. The process was exactly similar to that which I have fully explained in my History of Taunton Priory, and does not require further illustration.

\* Parl. Writs, i., 293.

† Per. For. de North Petherton, 26 Edward I.

‡ Cart. 18 Edw. I., n. 80. MS. Coll. Arm., L. 17. f. 156. Appendix, No. XIV.



The verdict was favourable, and the King's letters patent, dated at Lanercost, the 20th of October, enabled both parties to act in agreement with the donor's desire.\* The annual value of the property was eighteen shillings in all issues.

William de Tottendale, Prior of England, presented John de Messingham to North Pederton, 12th March, 1309-10.†

The year subsequent to this date, the same Thomas de Berkelee granted under very peculiar circumstances four pounds of rent, with appurtenances, issuing from lands and tenements in Hamme, held by Thomas de Stane of the the said Thomas. This sum was to be received by the Prioress and Sisters in aid of the maintenance of his daughter Isabella, who was a Sister of the House. They were to receive it during the life of this lady; and after her decease it was to revert entirely to its former master. The letters patent describe the Priory as very poor, "*quod nimis exile esse dinoscitur*," and convey the King's license for this seasonable help. They are dated at London, the 25th of August, 1311.‡

The Master of the Hospital was certified, pursuant to writ tested at Clipston, 5th March, 1316, as one of the lords of the township of North Petherton.||

In the Ordination of the Vicarage of Poulet, made in the following year, the Vicar was to pay every year one marc of silver to the Sisters of Bokland.§

On the 9th of March, 1320, John de Werewell was Preceptor, and was appointed by the Prior of S. John to

\* Inquis. ad. 9, d. 34 Edw. I., n. 178. Pat. 34 Edw. I., m. 4.

† MS. Harl. 6985 B, f. 126 b.

‡ Pat. 5 Edw. II., p. 1, m. 20.

|| Parl. Writs, II., 378.

§ MS. Harl. 6968, Cart. p. 7.

be procurator and administrator of the estates belonging to the Hospital in the diocese of Bath and Wells.\*

In the year 1328, an amicable arrangement was after some delay arrived at between Geoffrey Samuel and William his son on the one part, and the Prioress Isabella la Louwe and Convent on the other, touching the celebration of Divine Service in their chapel of Lokyngton, in their parish of Kilmersdon. It was agreed that the Prioress and Convent, for themselves and their successors, should grant to the aforesaid Geoffrey and William, the celebration in the aforesaid chapel, on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, to be performed by the perpetual Vicar of Kilmersdon, in return for a tenement which the Prioress and Convent held of the fee of the aforesaid Geoffrey and William. To the constant maintenance of this celebration, Geoffrey and William bound themselves and their heirs in one quarter of corn, to be paid every year to the said Vicar from their manor of Lokyngton. The confirmation was dated the 19th of November, 1328.†

On the 28th of August in the following year, 1329, died Thomas L'Archier, Prior of England. He gave to the Sisters of Buckland a yearly pension of forty shillings, to be drawn for ever from the manor of Hidon, a limb of Templecomb.‡

During the same year, the Preceptor and Sisters were obliged to call in the aid of their ecclesiastical superiors against the harsh measures of Master Richard de Thistelnden, their diocesan's official. The latter had called upon them to exhibit their title to the churches of Northperton, Durston, Halse, Bromfeld, and Kynemersden, in the

\* Archer, e Reg. Drok. 159.

† MS. Harl, 6964, p. 132.

‡ MS. Cott. E. vi. f. 467b. Appendix, No. XV.

diocese of Bath and Wells. These churches were, as we have already noticed, canonically appropriated to them, and had been so from ancient times. On their citation to pay the customary "obedience" in behalf of these churches, considerable harshness was exhibited; and, on their duly demanding to be furnished with a copy of his commission, the commissary had not only neither listened to their prayer nor acceded to their request, but had pronounced them contumacious, when they were not so, had fined them in an immoderate sum of money, and had ordered the same to be levied forthwith. An appeal was forwarded to the Apostolic See, which was promptly followed by an inhibition against his attempting aught to the prejudice of the appellants during the pending of the suit in the Court of Canterbury. The inhibition was dated at London, the 26th of September, 1329.\*

It appears, from the Year Book of 1330, that the arrangement just mentioned in connexion with the chapel of Lokyngton, or Leeke, was not fully and faithfully observed. The record referred to presents us, accordingly, with an instance of litigation, the issue of which, so far as we can gather it, was of an unfavourable character. The proceedings, as there given, are in avowry, and the question is raised as to the lawfulness of a certain distress levied by Agnes, widow of William Samuel, upon Isabel de Berch, Prioress of Buckeland, through the alleged non-performance of the terms of the covenant. Agnes, by a plaint sued by the Prioress, is made defendant, and called upon to give reasons for levying the distress. To those of my readers who feel an interest in the old practice of the law, it will not be unwelcome if I enter into the particulars

\* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 17. Appendix, No. XVI.







THE NORTH EAST VIEW OF :

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH : NIS : SERGIJEVSKA. ARCHD. A. CHURCH. 1861.

Fred. T. Jones del.



of the case, and exhibit the process by which an attempt was made to obtain restitution. It is stated that "Agnes Samuel avoweth a distress upon Isabel de Berch, Prioress of Buckland, by reason that one M., a predecessor of the said Isabel, held of Richard Flory a message and acre of land by fealty and the service of finding a chaplain to sing, in the chapel within his manor of Leeke, masses, matins, and vespers, on three days in the week throughout the whole year, to wit Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday, and to find in the same chapel bread, and wine, and other things suitable for the celebration of Divine Service, "pan', et vine, et auters ornam'ts pur divines servic' celebrer," of which services Richard was seised; the which Richard gave and granted the manor, with the chapel to which the services related, to William the late husband of the same Agnes, and to Agnes, and to the heirs of their two bodies; the which M. made attornment of the said services to William and Agnes; and after the death of William this same Agnes was seised, by the hand of the said Isabel, &c.; and for the singing in arrear for two years.\*

The defence that seems by the pleadings to have been set up to Agnes Samuel's case was that the Vicar by a certain composition received a quarter of wheat for the fulfilment of the duties, which were performed by a priest employed by him. And the question was whether the facts alleged by the Prioress were sufficient answer to bar Agnes Samuel of her action, or whether on the other hand she were justified in levying the distress. We do not know the issue, as, the Court sitting in Banco and not at Nisi prius, no decision was come to on the

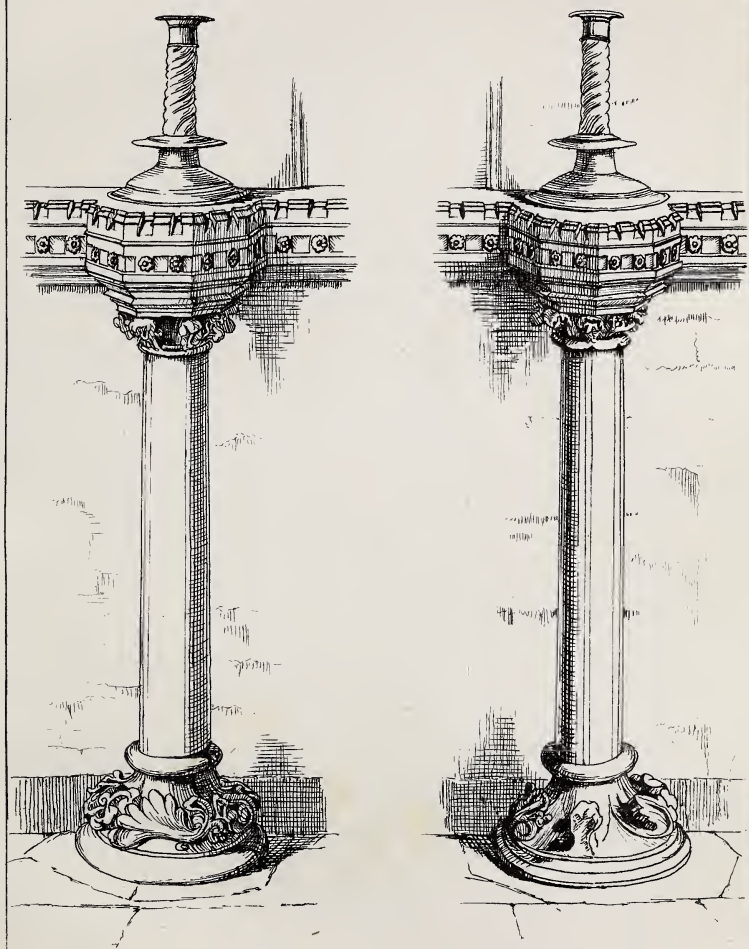
\* Mich. 4 Edw. III., pl. 52.

merits ; though I think, as I have already said, that it may be gathered from the pleadings that Prioress would be unsuccessful, and that the distress which Agnes Samuel had levied would be pronounced valid and according to law.

Of the year 1335 I am happy to furnish a very valuable memorial. It is the certificate of the Lord Bishop to the King, of the churches, advowsons, and pensions which the Prior and Brethren of the Hospital possessed in the diocese of Bath and Wells. They are here stated to hold, as appropriate rectories, the Church of Halse, of the annual value of £10 ; the Church of Durston, with the tithes of Coggelode by Boclande, (there is still a "Coglett Field" in the immediate neighbourhood of the site of the Priory) of the annual value of 8 marcs ; the Church of Northpederton, of the annual value of 60 marcs ; and the Church of Kynemersdone, of the annual value of 24 marcs. They have also, it is added, the advowsons of the Churches of Ellesworthe, taxed in 6 marcs and a half ; of Talande, taxed in 3 marcs ; and of Hethfeld, taxed in 5 marcs. They have also the following annual pensions : from the Chapel of Bodyngton in the park of Netherstauway, 2s. ; from the Church of Touland, 2s. ; from Bekyngton, 20s. ; and from the Church of Poulet, 1 marc. The document is dated at Banwell, 27th August, 1335.\*

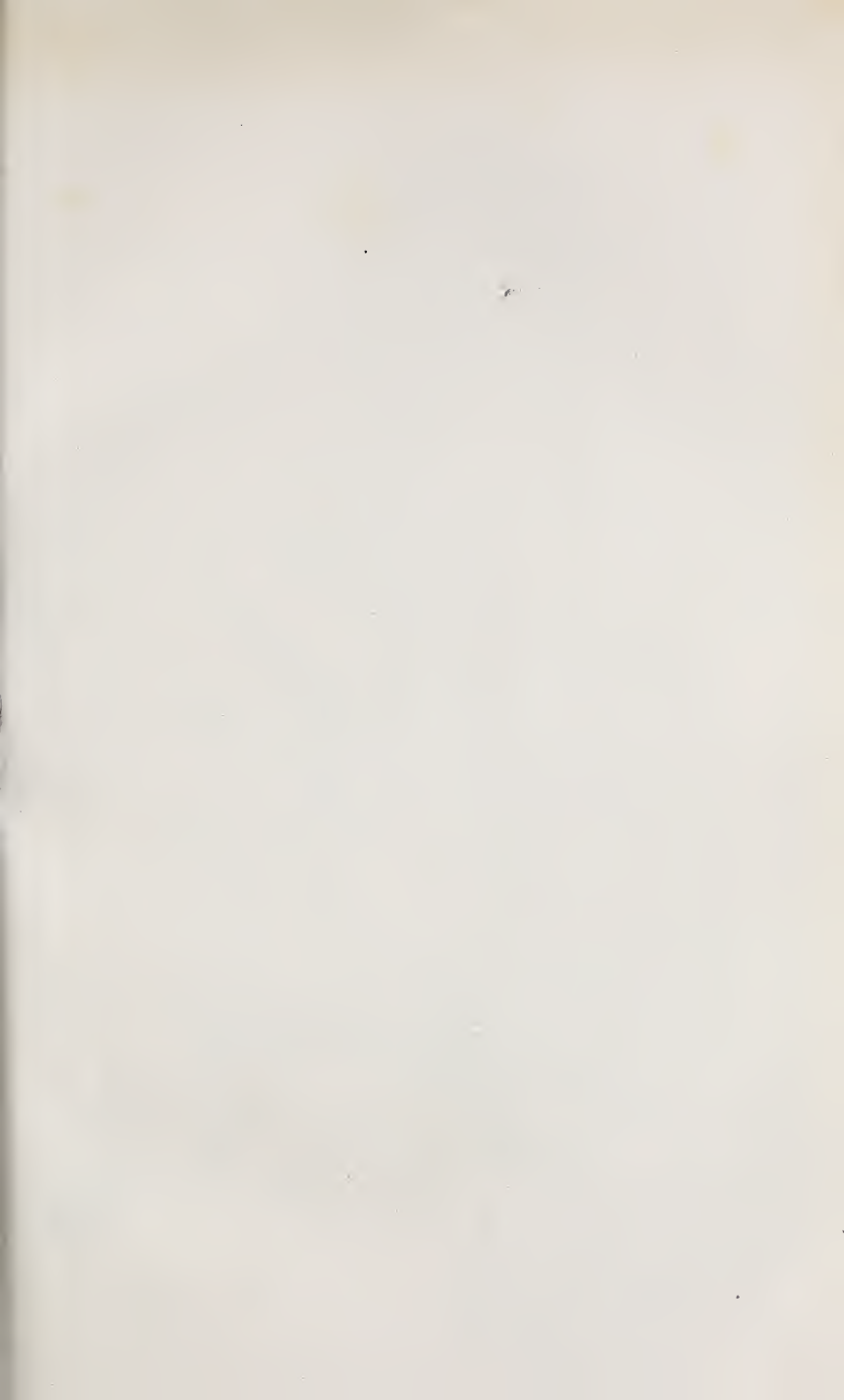
In the 11th year of King Edward III., 1337, died John de Erlegh, seised at the time of his decease of the manors of Durston, North Petherton, Somerton Erle, Bekington, Michaelchurch, &c. The fact of special interest in our present enquiry is that he left behind him a son John, born

\* MS. Harl. 6965, p. 93.

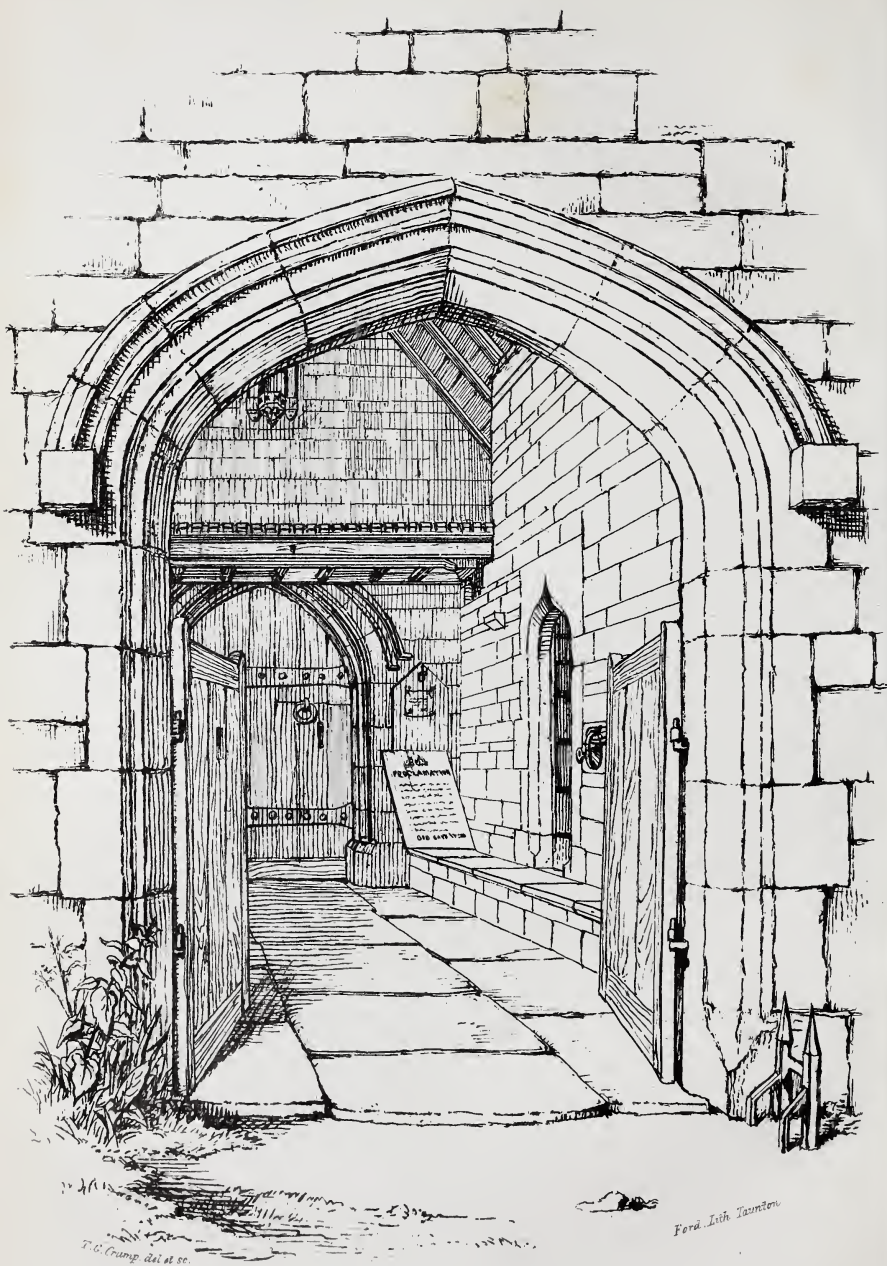


REREDOS, CLAPTON CHURCH, SOMERSET.

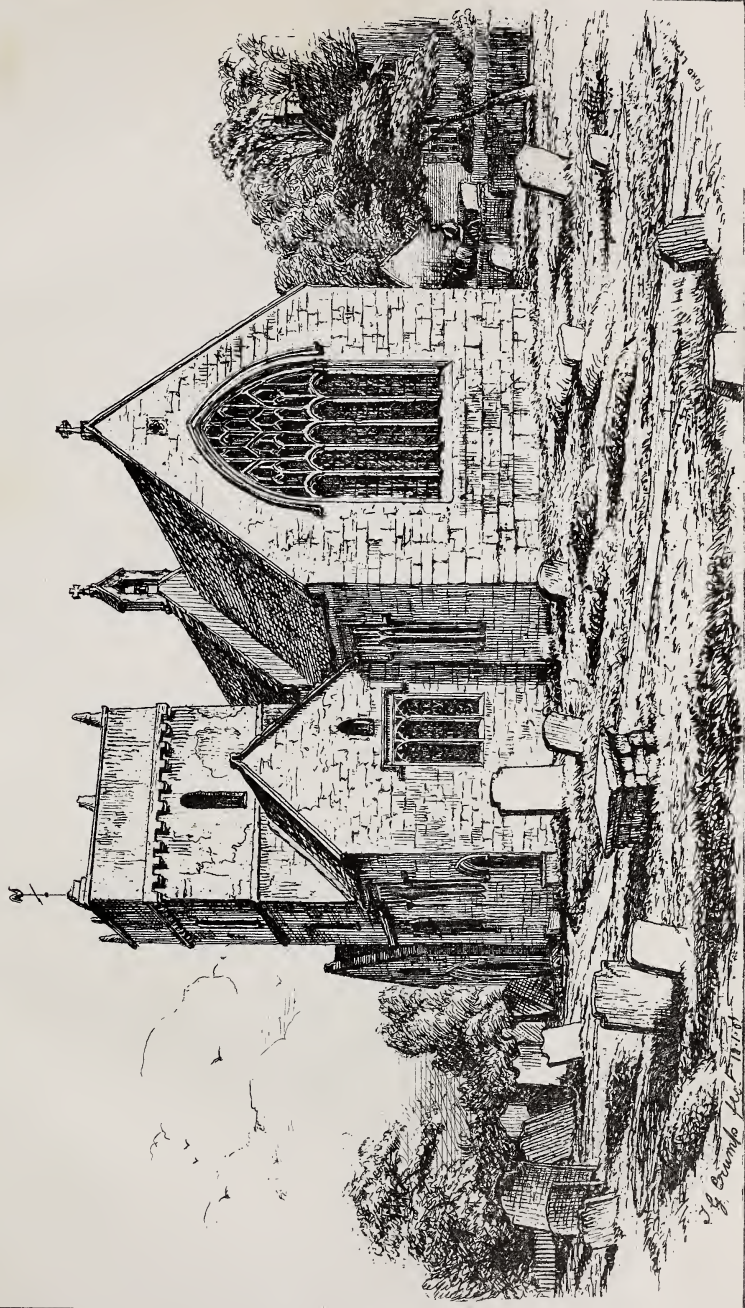








INTERIOR OF PORCH, WESTON-IN-GORDANO.

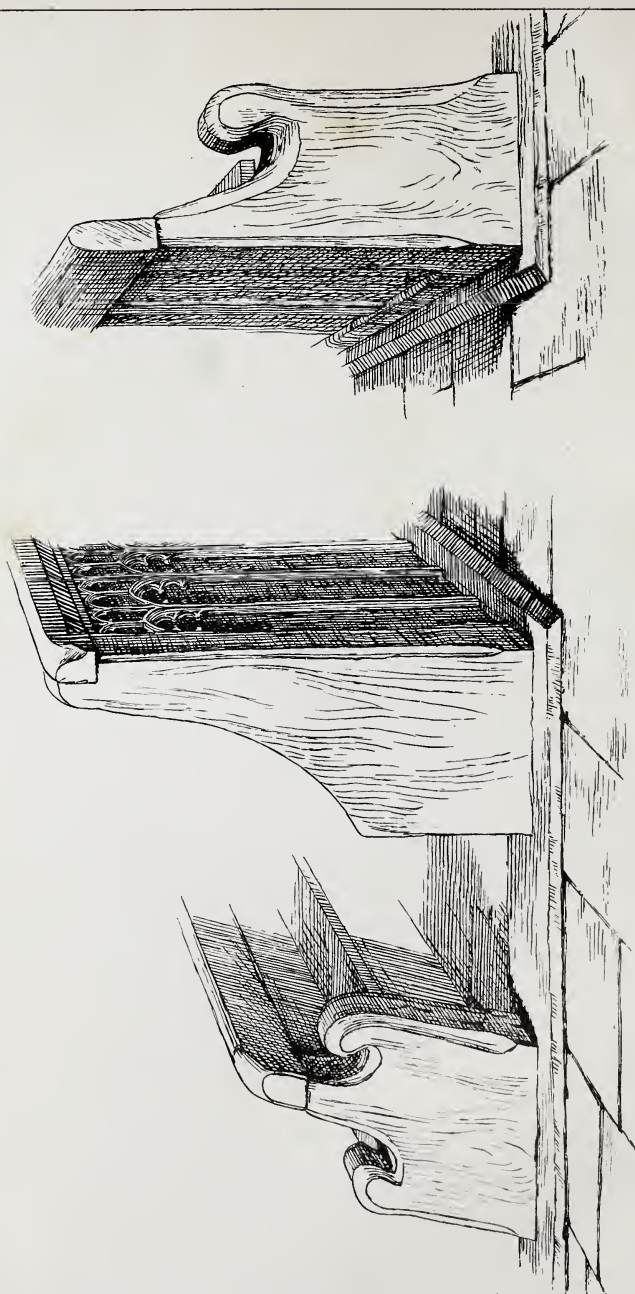


WESTON-IN-GORDANO SOMERSET









Top Group del et so.

Front Left Taunton.

Front Right Taunton.

BENCH ENDS, CLAPTON CHURCH.



and baptised at Durston, 29th of November, 6 Edward III., 1332, who afterwards attended the Black Prince to Spain ; another son Richard ; and three daughters, Katharine Prioress of Buckland, Elizabeth wife of Sir John Stafford, and Alice wife of Sir Nicholas Poinés.\* Here we have an instance, by no means uncommon, of a noble daughter of the house of a founder governing the Community which owed its origin to the piety of an ancestor long gone to his reward.

For the year subsequent to this date we possess an invaluable series of returns, which furnish us with a most lively picture of the system of the Hospital in full operation and activity. It will be remembered that, in the sketch which I gave of the Order, I showed that all the provincial Heads and Preceptors were simply delegates of the Prior of England, and had to account to him for the surplus of their receipts over their expenditure. The Hospital in England was only a portion of that widely-spread institution which had possessions in at least two-thirds of the then known world. An annual return was accordingly made from each of the Preceptories or Commandries by the Preceptor or receiver to the Prior of England, and by him to the headquarters of the Order, wherever those might happen to be. Happily for us, we possess one of these interesting balance-sheets, that for the year 1338, which was fortunately discovered at Malta, and published three years ago by the Camden Society, with an admirable preface by my lamented friend, Mr. John Mitchell Kemble. This truly valuable contribution to historical and archæological science would, in my humble opinion, be perfect, but for the grave mistake, for which my friend was not responsible, of printing the

\* Inq. p. m. 28 Edw. III., n. 71.

MS. *in extenso*, the result of which is that certain errors run through the whole volume, a result but poorly compensated for by the imagined—and only imagined—greater facility with which the accounts may be perused. To well-instructed antiquaries it is as easy to read manuscripts with their contractions as *in extenso*, while to general readers the matter presented in either form is equally obscure and unintelligible.

The return itself consists of a minutely-accurate balance-sheet for every part of the property of the Order in England, with an exact account of income and of outlay in every *bajulia*, bailiwick or manor. Buckland figures prominently among these ; and I will endeavour, by means of the data here presented to us, to give my reader a picture of the scene on which we are now engaged, as it appeared during the former half of the fourteenth century.

The establishment consisted of various buildings, of which three are mentioned, which either required some outlay, or furnished a source of income. First, there was the court or manor-house, but it sadly needed a new roof. The bakehouse attached to it also wanted repair, and is described as in a very ruinous condition. A dovecot, which, singularly enough, appears to have been an appendage to almost every House, and a never-failing source of emolument, is returned as yielding, together with the produce and herbage of the garden, the considerable annual value of 10s. The proceeds of both were no doubt disposed of in the neighbourhood, when the supply exceeded the need at home. As that supply would necessarily vary with different years, it is not unlikely, especially as we constantly find this item set down in round numbers throughout the various accounts, that it was computed at a certain annual value, which in some years was exceeded

by the actual return, while in others it was deficient. Attached to the Community was a demesne of 268 acres of arable land, of which 200 were valued at 12d. an acre ; and the remaining 68 at 7d. an acre, amounting together to £12 16s. There were also 42 acres of meadow, whereof three were taken by the Sisters. Of the remaining 39 the value of each was 2s., and of the whole 78s. There was also a small church, “una parva ecclesia,” appropriated to the Priory, of the annual value of 40s. Two mills were an additional source of income, which, with assessed rent, paid by free tenants to their landlord, amounted to £10. The fines and perquisites of the manor courts were valued at 20s. The *confraria*, or voluntary contribution from the neighbourhood, whether constant or exceptional is uncertain, hardly produced this year the sum of 80 marcs.

Halse is returned as a “member” of this bailiwick. It also had a manor house, but in a state of still greater dilapidation than that of Buckland. “Destructa” it was, “et multum vastata;” so much so that the proceeds of the manor for a whole year would scarce be sufficient to repair the damage. 220 acres were attached to it, 200 of which were valued at 12d., and 20 at 10d. an acre, together £10 16s. 8d. There were 28 acres of pasture, valued at 8d. an acre ; 18 acres and a half of meadow, valued at 2s. an acre ; 52 acres of pasture, valued at 4d. an acre ; assessed rent £20 3s. per annum ; fines and perquisites of the manor courts, 40s. ; works and customary services of the native villani, commuted, I presume, into a money-rent, 40s. ; the appropriated rectory, valued at 18 marcs ; and pasture in moor and wood, at 6s. 8d.

The total amount of receipt and profit from the entire manor, with its member, was 186 marcs, 10s. 4d.

We will now turn to the other side of the account, and

here we shall have an interesting and necessarily faithful picture of the social life of the House.

The Society consisted, in the first place, of the Preceptor and five Brethren, after whom were their servants of various kinds, and the stranger guests, whom their rule of hospitality obliged them to entertain. The cost of 94 quarters of wheat, which were made into bread for the House, at 3s. a quarter, amounted to £14 2s. For their beer, 130 quarters of grain, of which 52 were of barley, at 2s. a quarter, and 78 of oat malt, at 20d. a quarter, both amounting to £11 14s. Then there were the expenses of the kitchen, an outlay of 4s. a-week, or £10 8s. a-year. The robes, mantles, and other necessities of the Preceptor and his five Brethren, are stated at £10 8s., allowing £1 14s. 8d. to each, which, as it appears throughout the returns, was the stated and ordinary sum. The stipend of a chaplain, per annum, with a seat at the Preceptor's table, 20s. John le Port, a corrodary, or fellow-commoner, by deed of the chapter, had a seat at the table, valued at 18s. In the robes of the Preceptor's servants was expended 1 marc. In the stipends of four clerks of the confraria, with commons, £4. In the wages of various servants, the cook, baker, steward, porter, woodreeve, chapel-clerk, gardener, swineherd, and carter, 51s. 8d., of whom four received 2 marcs, and each of the rest 5s. The stipends of four pages amounted to 8s. They spent during the year, in repairs and roofing of their buildings, 40s. The visitation of the Prior of England, whose duty it was to make in person his annual examination, cost during the six days of his presence the heavy sum of £6. Lastly there was the annual pension to the Sisters, which we have already noticed, amounting to the charge of 29 marcs. The sum total of all the expenses and payments is 125 marcs, 3s. And the surplus, to be



paid to the general treasury of the Order, figures at 61 marcs, 7s. 4d.

The Preceptor and his brethren who at this time represented the Hospital at Buckland were Brother John Diluwe, Preceptor, chaplain; Brother Robert Mountfort, chaplain; Brother Adam de Catworth, chaplain; Brother Thomas de Taimeworth, chaplain; Brother Andrew de Shafteworth, sergeant-at-arms; and Brother Henry de Whaddon, sergeant-at-arms and steward of the Sisters. To these we must add John le Port, the corroday, to whom we have already referred.

The return concludes with an account of the Sisterhood. It describes their House as having been founded by the kings of England, and themselves as wearing the habit of the Hospital, and as commonly amounting to fifty in number. It further states that, by the ordination of their founders, their possessions were managed by themselves. Intent on making a correct report, and with a scarcely disguised feeling of resentment against everything which could tend to diminish the surplus by which his activity and good management could best be exhibited, the Preceptor most ungallantly adds that he and his brethren neither did nor could have or get aught from these ladies, "*sed potius onus et gravamen*," but rather burden, charge, and grievance—inasmuch as by a fixed ordination they were to have a brother of the Priory of England, at the expense of the Prior and Preceptor of the place, to be their steward, and two brethren for chaplains, and one secular chaplain to serve their church—also, it is not omitted to add, at the expense of the Preceptor. In the same place they had three carucates of land, of the annual value, in common years, of £6. Besides this, they are described as being in possession of other property, with some of which we are already



acquainted:—at Thele, in Devonshire, one carucate of land, of the value of 40s. ; at Prunslee, one carucate, valued at 40s. ; at Kynemersdon, one carucate, valued at 50s. Of assessed rent, they are stated to own 90 marcs, but it is added that hardly so many as 80 are levied. The following churches also are mentioned as appropriated to them:—The church of Pederton, of the value of 50 marcs ; the church of Kynemersdon, of the value of 20 marcs ; and that of Bromfeld, valued at £10. All of which, is the conclusion forcibly impressed upon the treasurer, are insufficient to provide for the maintenance of the Sisters and that of their servants, together with the repairs of their buildings, their dress, and other necessities, apart from the help of friends and elemosynary payments.\* It is indeed clear that a Community of fifty nuns, with their servants, although they did not afterwards, or perhaps often, amount to half so many, would be very inadequately maintained out of the funds thus described as being at their disposal, and that they would require the assistance of powerful patrons to enable them to support a bare existence.

From Hidon, a limb of Temple Combe, the same record informs us that they had 3 marcs per annum for a tene-ment of theirs there.† This, as we have already noticed, was given them by Prior Thomas L'Archer, who died in 1329.

I may here place on record that William Redmor was presented to the Church of Hethfeld by Philip de Thame, Prior of England, on the 4th of February, 1348.‡ It would appear that he did not long retain his benefice ; for John de Donne, Rector of the Church of Hethfeld,

\* Hosp. in Engl. pp. 17—20.

† Hosp., p. 205.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, p. 201.

presented Robert atte Crosse, Priest, to the Church of Fydyngton on the 25th of June, 1354. The institution is dated at Wylescomb, the 17th of the following month.\*

The pension of 20s. due from the Church of Bekyngton had to be recovered by law in 1353. A writ was addressed for this purpose to John de Werdyr, the parson, on the 12th of July in that year.†

In connexion with Buckland, it will not be amiss to repeat that Roger Arundell, sometime lord of the manor of Halse, gave that manor, in the year 1374, to the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem in England, on condition that he and his successors should find and maintain a chapel at Halse, and a chaplain to celebrate Divine Service for ever in the same for the souls of Roger, his predecessors, and all the faithful departed. A jury found the facts aforesaid, and that the manor, which was held of the king in capite, as of his manor of Hampstede Mareschall, by military service, was of the annual value in all issues of £20. The same jury found that Roger Torell had given to the Rector of the Church of Mulverton 20 acres of arable land, called Mynsterlond in Mulverton, to find a chaplain who should celebrate Divine Service three days every week in the chapel of Torelles Preston. The land was held of the king in capite, by military service, and was worth in all issues 16s. per annum. The Jurors were Bartholomew Baghey, Adam Londe, Robert Ladell, Walter Cherl, Richard Hokeday, John Holm, Benedict Flamesy, Robert Hewere, John Garland, Thomas Clyve, Gilbert Stenes, and Robert Skilgate; and the inquest was taken at Taunton, before Adam atte More, the king's eschaetor, on Wednesday, the 8th of March, 1374. A writ of

\* Hyll Cartulary, pp. 52, 53.

† MS. Harl. 6965, p. 257.

"certiorari" in respect of these gifts was issued on the 3rd of July, 1400.\*

We must now pass to the year 1387. At this time the Prioress and Sisters obtained from King Richard II., by a fine of thirteen shillings and four pence, another charter of "inspeximus" and confirmation of their ancient grant from Henry III., of fuel from the park of Perton. The letters patent were dated at Westminster, 25th June, 1387.†

At an Inquisition taken at Yvelchester, 7th October, 1398, Roger Mortimer, Earl of March, who died on the previous feast of S. Margaret, July 20, is stated to have been seised at the time of his death of two fees payable by the Prior of S. John, as of the honor of Wiggemor. This is stated in immediate connexion with various other properties of the said Roger at Mersheewood, Bocland, and Chilton.‡

On the 28th of April, 1405, another charter of "inspeximus" and ratification was granted to the Prioress and Sisters, on the payment of one marc, in behalf of their ancient privilege. The letters patent on this occasion are particularly valuable, inasmuch as they furnish us with the name of the Prioress of the House, and thus make a still further addition to our list of hitherto unnoted Superiors. The lady in question was named Alicia, but of what family and from whom descended all human record has disappeared. The document is dated at Westminster, on the day and year above mentioned.||

Three years subsequently, on the 14th of November, 1408, a writ of privy seal was issued, which furnishes us

\* Inq. ad q.d. 1 Hen. IV., n. 22.

† Pat. 11 Ric. II., p. 1, m. 36.

‡ Inq. p.m. 22 Ric. II., n. 34.

|| Pat. 6 Hen. IV., p. 2, m. 28.

with a considerable amount of information as to the legal position of the Sisters. It is clear, from the very terms of their constitution, that they were necessarily subject to the Prior at Clerkenwell in no inconsiderable degree. Bracton, indeed, specially cites them as instances of legal inability of acting apart from the Prior and Head of their Order.\* It appears that the Sisters had represented to the king the ancient grant which had been, as we have seen, conceded to them so early as the reign of Henry III., and the further permission accorded of removing their firewood, for greater convenience, between the Festival of Easter and that of S. Peter ad vincula. It is added, though hardly as it would seem borne out by the facts, that these concessions had been enjoyed by them from that time to the present without let or hindrance either from the king or the custodians of the park. The present keeper, however, had resisted their demand on the ground that they were but officials, "obedienciarie" of the Prior of S. John, and therefore not competent to accept the grant in their own persons. The Prioress and her Sisters, accordingly, petitioned the king to interfere in their behalf and to provide a remedy. This result it is the intention of the writ to effect. The king, taking it into his royal consideration that the Prioress and Sisters would instantly and devoutly pray for the health of himself and his dearest consort Johanna during their lives, and for their souls after their deaths, and for the king's dearest consort Maria, deceased, granted their request, by conveying to Walter Grendon, Prior of S. John, the gift already conceded, so that the same might be to the use and profit of the Prioress and Sisters at Buckland. Various ambiguities also in the

\* De legibus, lib. v. tr. v. c. 18, de exceptionibus.

original charter were now removed, and the intention of the royal donor made more conspicuous. Perton is changed to Pederton. In the previous instruments they were to take their firewood "*de spinis, alno, et arabili:*" the grant now ran "*videlicet thorn, aller, mapel, et hasell.*" It was also set forth that each cartload should consist of as much firewood as six horses could draw, and that the servants should fall, cut up and carry away at their will the amount granted to them every year, from the Festival of the Annunciation to the Festival of All Saints, without disturbance, hindrance, or grievance from the king, his heirs, the keeper of the park, or any other official or servant whomsoever.\*

King Henry V. confirmed this grant of his father to William Hilles, Prior of S. John, in behalf of the Prioress and Sisters, on the payment of half a marc, at Westminster, on the 8th of February, 1418-9.†

Of this also a confirmation was granted by King Henry VI., at Westminster, on the 5th of February, 1422-3.‡ And another ratification and confirmation of the same, on the payment of half a marc, was made to Robert Botell, Prior of S. John, twenty-one years afterwards, on the 10th of February, 1443-4.||

The Sisters appear to have struggled against poverty without much aid from those who should seem to have been their natural patrons, but from whom it is clear that they received little sympathy. On the 22nd of April, 1447, they sold their pension of 4 marcs, payable to them

\* Pat. 10 Hen. IV., p. 1, m. 19. MS. in Coll. Armor. L. 17, f. 156b.  
Appendix, No. XVII.

† Pat. 6 Hen. V., m. 10.

‡ Pat. 1 Hen. VI., p. 5, m. 5.

|| Pat. 22 Hen. VI., p. 2, m. 22.



from the vicarage of North Pederton.\* These, it is said by Dr. Archer, are still paid to the Crown.

It would appear, although we know very little either of the process or the results, that several valuations of the property were made during the last half of the fifteenth century, especially in 1460 and 1493. We shall presently have before us, however, a most valuable and complete document of a similar kind, and of so near a period to that of the returns alluded to as to make their absence a matter of less importance.†

**1400906**

For some few years nothing seems to have transpired of which a record is preserved for us ; but I have found some documents which belong to the commencement of the following century, which give us an excellent insight into the condition of the House at that period.

I may premise, however, to keep to the chronological order as far as possible, that, at a Chapter holden at Melchborne on the 9th of November, 1500, there was granted to Alexander Verney, Chaplain, a chamber suitable to his rank in the manor of Bodmescomb in the county of Devon, with fuel for the said chamber from the underwood of that manor, eight marcs sterling a year by way of stipend, and for food and raiment, during his life, to be received through the hands of the Preceptor of Buckland, or of the farmer in charge. The said Alexander obliged himself to celebrate Divine Service in the Chapel of Bodmescomb as long as his strength lasted so to do. If, from old age or infirmity, he became unable to officiate, his chamber and allowances were still to be continued to him. If, however, whilst able to celebrate, he failed in his duty, and without

\* MS. Harl. 6966, p. 61.

† Comput. 38 Hen. VI. Off. Aug. 13092. Comput. 8 Hen. VII. Off. Aug. 1232. Add. MS. 21, 324, pp. 12b, 28b.

licence from the Prior or farmer omitted to perform it, the present grant was to be reckoned null and void. The seals of both parties were affixed to this agreement, which was dated as above.\*

In an "Assembly" holden in the house of S. John of Jerusalem, at Clerkenwell, on the 20th of January, 1500-1, at which were present Brother John Kendal, Prior of England; Brother Henry Hawlay, Preceptor of Willughton; Brother Robert Pek, Preceptor of Badislay and Mayne; Brother Robert Dawson, Preceptor of Halston and Templecomb; Brother Thomas Newport, Preceptor of Newland; Brother Robert Danyel, Preceptor of Swynfeld; Brother Adam Chetwod, Preceptor of Badisford and Dynglay; Brother John Tonge, Preceptor of Ribston, Mount S. John, and Carbrok; Brother Jo. Bowth, Preceptor of Quenyngton; and Brother William Darel, Preceptor of Yeuelay and Barowe; a lease was granted to John Vernay of Farefelde, in the county of Somerset, esquire, of the Preceptory of Buclande Priors, in the county of Somerset, with the manors of Bodmescomb and Cove, in the county of Devon, appertaining to the said Preceptory, and all and singular other demesnes, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, services, contributions, courts with their profits, tithes, oblations, goods and chattels of felons and vagabonds, and all other liberties, emoluments, rights and advantages whatsoever; save and except woods and underwoods, advowsons of churches, guardianships, disposals in marriage, and admission fines, which were wholly reserved. The lease was to run from the festival of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist next coming, to the end of thirty years; and the rent to be paid into the Treasury at Clerkenwell was ninety-three pounds, six shillings, and eight pence sterling per annum,

\* MS. Lansd. 200, f. lxxix b.

payable in equal portions at the festivals of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin and of S. Barnabas the Apostle. Besides this, the following stipulations (to us the far more interesting part of the transaction) were to be most strictly observed. The aforesaid farmer and his assigns were to provide due and honest hospitality in the Preceptory, at their own expence; and also, at their own expence, to find, according to the ancient order, five chaplains, two of whom, Chaplains of the Cross, or two others whom the Prior should depute, were to be assigned to places in the Church of the Sisters at Buclande, one in the Chapel of the Preceptory, one at Bodmescumbe, and one at Durston, for the continual celebration of Divine Service. They were also to find maintenance and a chamber for one chaplain of the Prioress, and maintenance for the steward of her House and for his servant, with two cartloads of hay, every year of the term. They were to give to Alexander Vernay, Chaplain of Bodmescomb, whose appointment we have already noticed, a chamber with his fuel there, and eight marcs sterling as stipend, and for his food and raiment, according to the tenor of the agreement previously made with him. Besides this they were to pay to the Prioress and Convent yearly for their customary pension the sum of £22, and to the steward of the courts pertaining to the said Preceptory his regular salary. Still further, they were to bear all other ordinary and extraordinary burdens incumbent on the Preceptory until the end of the term, the aids to the treasury at Rhodes excepted. They were to keep the buildings, walls, enclosures, hedges, &c., in good repair, and to return them in as sound a state as they received them. If any of the buildings should become ruinous during the term, the Prior was to rebuild them, and the farmer and his assigns were to repair and maintain them

for the future. They were to find provision and attendance for three or four days and nights for the servants of the Prior coming with five or six horses twice a year on visitation to the said Preceptory, or for holding courts there. The aforesaid farmer and his assigns were to have housebote, fyrebote, ploughbote, cartbote, hedgebote, harobote, and foldebote, in and of the woods and underwoods of the said Preceptory by reasonable assignment and without waste. It was stipulated also that the Prior and his servants were to visit the said Preceptory whenever they pleased, and to hold courts and make leases; the farmer and his assigns to have the profits of the said courts, and to restore at the end of the term all the rolls of the courts, and leases, old and new, which should come to their hands during the interval. The farmer and his assigns were not to release their status in the Preceptory to any other holder without the licence of the Prior. If the rent went back, in part or in all, for two months after the dates above specified, it was to be lawful for the Prior to re-enter and take possession. If the profits of the contributions were suspended, the farmer and his assigns were to be allowed the difference, and to pay those monies only which they should actually receive. John Vernay bound himself to the performance of these agreements under a bond of two hundred pounds sterling; and also that at the end of the term he and his assigns should surrender to the Preceptor of Buclande all the ornaments of the chapel there, with all the stock living and dead. The document was signed with the seals of the Prior and of John Vernay aforesaid, and was "dated in our House of Clerkenwell, by London, in our Assembly holden there on the twentieth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundredth."\*

\* MS. Lansd. 200, ff. lxxxiii, lxxxiii b. Appendix, No. XVIII.



It would appear either that this agreement was not observed, and that the alternative provided for came into operation, or that a transfer was effected with permission of the lessors; for so early as the 10th of March, 1507-8, at an "Assembly," holden on that day at the House at Clerkenwell, under the presidency of Thomas Docwra, Prior of England, assisted by Brother John Tong, Preceptor of Ribston, Mount S. John, and Carbrok; Brother Thomas Sheffield, Preceptor of Bruerlay and Shengay; Brother Lancelot Docwra, Preceptor of Dynmore and Templecombe; Brother John Rawson, Preceptor of Swynfelde; and Brother Thomas Golyñ, Preceptor of Baddisford and Dynglay, a lease of the Preceptory was granted to Edmund Myl, of Wellys, gentleman, and to Anna his wife, together with the manōrs of Bodmescomb and Cove, in the county of Devon. The terms of the lease are precisely similar to those already detailed, save that the special mention is omitted of Alexander Vernay, the Chaplain of Bodmescomb, who may be supposed to have departed this life during the interval.\*

Once more a Confirmation was granted to the Sisters of their early privilege which has been so often before us. It is a document of a most curious kind, and especially so when we consider it with reference to the character of him from whom it came. In the second year of his reign, King Henry VIII. addressed letters of "inspeximus" to his beloved in Christ Thomas Docwra, Prior of the Hospital in England, recounting the terms of the previous letters, and granting through him to the Prioress and Sisters of Bucland a hundred and fifty-six cartloads of wood every year, from his park of Petherton, on the ground of their

\* MS. Cott. Claud. E. VI. ff. liii b, liiii.



offering up constant and devout prayers for his own health and that of his dearest consort Katharine during their lifetime, and for their souls after their decease. Every cartload was to be of the draught of six horses or eight oxen ; and, inasmuch as the time was limited in the former letters to the interval between the festival of the Annunciation and that of All Saints, they were now at liberty to collect the firewood from the latter festival to that of S. George the Martyr, the 23rd of April. They were also permitted to place sufficient fences round those parts of the park where the future fuel was growing, so that the young shoots might not be damaged, and that cattle and other animals might not injure the same. It was also allowed them, if they saw fit, to gather the amount of two years in one, but in that case they were not to remove any during the whole of the following year. All these concessions were to be enjoyed without any payment to the keeper of the park, or any fine to the hanaper of the chancery. The instrument was dated at Canterbury, 5th April, 1511.\*

This arrangement was of but short duration. Edmund Myl died, and his widow became the wife of Lionel Norres in 1514. The lease was surrendered, and the Prior and his Chapter granted an annuity of ten pounds, out of the issues of the Preceptory, for the term of the life of the survivor. The instrument was dated the 11th of January, 1514-5.†

In 1516, the property was leased to Henry Thorneton, gentleman, of Currymalett, for forty years, from the festival of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist next ensuing, at a rent of one hundred and three pounds, six shillings, and

\* Confirm. 2 Hen. VIII., p. 10, n. 7.

† MS. Cott. Claud. E. VI. ff. cxlvii, cxlvii b.

eight pence sterling a year. The increase of ten pounds in the yearly rental which is thus apparent was to meet the annuity of the same amount, just mentioned, which was, however, to revert to the farmer on the death of the annuitants. The terms of the lease in other respects were similar to those of the former. It was dated at the House of S. John at Clerkenwell, 24th April, 1516.\*

It will be recollected that, by the conditions of the previous leases, there was an express reservation of the wood, underwood, and reparations of buildings. An indenture was made between Thomas Docwra, Prior of the Hospital of S. John of Jerusalem in England, and his brethren Knights of the same on the one part, and Henry Thornton, farmer of their Commandry of Bukeland, gentleman, on the other, by which the former covenanted, bargained, and sold for the residue of his lease unto the said Henry and his assigns all their wood and underwood lying, standing, and growing in their wood within the lordship of Hals, called Hals wood, containing by estimation 40 acres, save and except two trees of "oke" in the same wood, of the best "okes" that will and may serve for timber for the said Prior and his brethren, and their successors. For this concession the said Henry paid £20 sterling, with which the said Prior confessed himself to be well and truly satisfied and contented. It was agreed that the said Henry Thornton should repair and maintain at his own cost all manner of the houses and buildings; that it should be lawful for the said Henry to stub and grub all the said wood and underwood; and that he might, if he pleased, without impeachment of waste or destruction, alter, trans-  
pose and change such houses and buildings, provided that

\* MS. Cott. Claud. E. VI., ff. clxii b, clxiii, clxiii b.

he made others in their stead. He bound himself and his heirs in the sum of £100 for the due performance of this engagement, which was entered into in the Chapter holden in the House of S. John's of Clerkenwell beside London, the 2nd of October, 1519.\*

It should be remarked, that, although no mention is made in these documents of the Preceptor and his assistants at Buckland, we are not to conclude for certain, how likely soever, that such personages did not exist; because, according to the rule of the Order, as we have repeatedly noticed, they were simply officials, and the direction of their estates was virtually in the hands of the Superior at Clerkenwell. It would appear, nevertheless, that a change had taken place in the general mode of management. The position of the Preceptor and his Brethren, if such officers were still in being, which I hardly believe, was clearly very different from what it was when the accounts of their predecessors just two centuries before were so minutely laid open to our inspection.

On the same day as the date of the last instrument, the 2nd of October, 1519, the Prior and Chapter leased for a term of forty years, to the said Henry Thornton, farmer of Bucland, a tenement with its appurtenances, late in the tenure of John Curson, situated and lying in the parish of S. Clement Danes, outside Temple Bar. The rent was 40s. sterling a-year.†

We are now close upon times of trouble. I have already in previous Memoirs entered fully into the history of the unscrupulous movement which terminated in the violent suppression of the Religious Houses, and the wholesale

\* MS. Cott. Claud. E. VI., ff. clxxxiii, clxxxiii b.

† MS. Cott. Claud. E. VI., f. clxxviii.

robbery of their possessions. The main features of that odious tragedy are necessarily the same in every instance, although the details are as various as the multiform shapes in which tyranny, falsehood, sacrilege, and murder can present themselves and be exemplified when under no restraint nor necessity to deceive. Happily, therefore, there will not be any need to take the reader over ground with which he is already acquainted, and which is too unlovely to be voluntarily allowed to detain us. I will, accordingly, introduce him to the particular and special information which I have succeeded in gathering in connexion with the House on the history of which we are now employed.

Is is singular that no Declaration of the King's Supremacy, made either by the officers of the Preceptory or by the Sisterhood, has been preserved. It may be presumed that such was submitted to and accepted by them, but the record of the transaction is not extant.

Immediately afterwards, with a view to apportion the payment voted to the King for the support of his new dignity, followed the well-known "Valor." It is a most important document, as furnishing us with a minute account of the possessions of the House, with its income and expenditure in customary deductions, on the eve of the dissolution. I will, therefore, present the reader with its details, only more lucidly arranged than in their original and obscure form. Under each head he will thus be able without difficulty to see the gross and net values of the estates, both before and after the dues, stipends, and other disbursements had been accounted for and liquidated, and the subsequent surplus which remained for the maintenance of the House itself.

## PRIORY OF MYNCHYN BOCKELAND.

Declaration of the Extent and Annual Value of all and singular the Lands and Tenements and other Possessions, with the Tithes, Oblations, and all other Issues of the divers Benefices and Chapels belonging and appropriated to the aforesaid Priory as below appeareth, namely in the time of Katerina Bowghshere, now Prioress at the same place, approved and examined by the Commissioners aforesaid [Sir Andrew Lutterell and Hugh Mallet, Esqr., Commissioners; Hugh Trotter and John Plompton, Auditors.].

## LANDS ROUND THE PRIORY.

Value in issues of the Demesne Lands, remaining in the hands of the Prioress, and taxed by four trustworthy men. Thus clear	} cxvij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
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## BOOCKELAND.

Value in assessed Rents as well of the Free as of the Customary Tenants there, per annum ..	xxij <sup>li</sup>	} xxj <sup>li</sup> xix <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>
Out of this, per annum,		
For a chief rent there to the Prior of S. John of Jerusalem in England .. ..	ix <sup>d</sup>	
So clear		

Fines of land there .. .. .	xx <sup>s</sup>
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## WELLYS.

Value in Rents of divers burgages there, per annum .. ..	xlix <sup>s</sup>	} xxxj <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Out of this, per annum,		
For rent to the Bishop of Bath ..	ix <sup>d</sup>	
For the fee of William Vowell, steward there .. ..	xij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	
For the fee of Alexander Pophame, bailiff there .. ..	ij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	

And there remains clear



GOTTON.

Assessed Rents as well of the Free as of the Customary Tenants there, per annum .. ..	iiij <sup>li</sup> xj <sup>s</sup>	}	iiij <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup>
Out of which, per annum, For rent to the Abbat of Glas- tonbury .. ..	xij <sup>d</sup>		
And there remains clear			

NORTHPEETHERTON.

Assessed Rents as well of the Free as of the Customary Tenants there, per annum .. ..	xxiiij <sup>li</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>	}	xiiij <sup>li</sup> ix <sup>d</sup>
Out of which, per annum, For a priest in the parish church there, celebrating daily for the souls of Henry Erley and others, by agreement ..	vj <sup>li</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		
For the fee of John Walton, steward there .. ..	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		
For the fee of John Bekyn, bailiff there .. ..	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		
And there remains clear			

Fines of lands there, per annum	xxx <sup>s</sup>	}	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup>
Perquisites of the Courts and other Casualties .. ..	iiij <sup>s</sup>		

BRYMTON RAFF.

Assessed Rents there, per annum, clear ..	xxiiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
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CADECOTE.

Rent of one tenement there, per annum, clear	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
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HOREWOODE.

Rent of one tenement there, per annum, clear	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
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## ASSHE AND THORNEFFAWCON.

Assessed Rents there, per annum ..	xlvijs <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	} xlv <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Out of which, per annum,		
For the fee of John Popham,		
bailiff there .. .. .	ij <sup>s</sup>	
And there remains clear		

## COUNTY OF DORSET.

## CHYLD COMB.

Assessed Rents there, per annum, clear ..	xiiij <sup>li</sup>
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## PEMESLEGH IN SHYLBORNE.

Assessed Rents as well of the		}	xiiij <sup>li</sup> ix <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Free as of the Customary			
Tenants there, per annum	xiiij <sup>li</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>		
Out of which, per annum,			
For rent to the Bishop of Sarum	xij <sup>d</sup>		
For the fee of John Hely,		}	
bailiff there	.. .. xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		
And there remains clear			

Perquisites of the Courts there		} xx <sup>s</sup>
and other Casualties ..	iijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	
Fines of lands .. .. .	xvjs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

## VALUE OF SPIRITUALS, AS UNDER.

## COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

RECTORY OF BOCKELAND WITH THE CHAPEL OF  
MIHILL CHURCH.

Issues of predial tithes	..	..	..	vijs <sup>s</sup> xjd <sup>d</sup>	} xij <sup>s</sup> vd <sup>d</sup>
Of personal tithes	..	..	..	iijs <sup>s</sup>	
Other casualties there, in common years				xviij <sup>d</sup>	
Clear					

RECTORY OF KYLMERSDON.

Issues of predial and personal tithes	xviiij <sup>li</sup> x <sup>s</sup>	} xviiij <sup>li</sup> xv <sup>s</sup>
Demesne Lands, with other casualties		
there, in common years	.. .. v <sup>s</sup>	
Clear		

BROMEYLD.

Issues of predial and personal tithes,		} viij <sup>li</sup> iij <sup>s</sup>
demesne lands, with other casualties		
there, in common years	.. .. viij <sup>li</sup> v <sup>s</sup>	
Out of which, per annum,		
To the Archdeacon of Taunton, for		} ij <sup>s</sup>
synodals	.. .. ij <sup>s</sup>	
So clear		

RECTORY OF NORTHPEETHERTON.

Issues of predial and personal		} xxiiij <sup>li</sup> xj <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup> ob'.
tithes, with other casual-		
ties there, in common		
years.. ..	xxiiij <sup>li</sup> x <sup>d</sup>	
Out of which, per annum,		
To the Bishop of Bath,		
for procurations	.. ij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>	
To the Archdeacon of		
Taunton, for synodals	vij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup> ob'	
So clear		

BRIGGEWATER.

A pension from the Prior there, for tithes of Horsy	
Mede, per annum. Clear	.. .. viij <sup>s</sup>

CANYNGTON.

A pension from the Prioress there, for tithes of	
Cleyhull, per annum. Clear	.. .. vij <sup>s</sup>

STONDENHAY.

A pension from Alexander Popham, for tithes	
there, per annum. Clear	.. .. xl <sup>s</sup>

## COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

## DYRTON.

Issues of tithes of all kinds ..	xxix <sup>li</sup>	}	xxviiij <sup>li</sup> xv <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Demesne Lands with other			
casualties, in common years	xxij <sup>s</sup>		
Out of which, per annum,			
For the fee of Gothlac Over-		}	
ton, the receiver there ..	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>		
Clear			

## DONYNGTON.

Issues of tithes of all kinds, demesne		}	ix <sup>li</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
lands, with other casualties, in			
common years .. ..	x <sup>li</sup>		
Out of which, per annum,			
For the fee of Gothlac Overton,		}	
the receiver there .. ..	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		
Clear			

## ESSEX.

## PRECEPTORY OF RAYNHAME.

A Pension paid by William Weston, Prior of S. John  
of Jerusalem in England, per annum. Clear .. c<sup>s</sup>

## SOMERSET.

## PRECEPTORY OF TEMPLE COMB.

A Pension paid by Brother Edmund Husey  
there, per annum. Clear .. .. xxvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

## KENT.

## PRECEPTORY OF SWYNFYLD.

A Pension paid by Brother Edward Brown  
there, per annum. Clear .. .. xl<sup>s</sup>

NORTHAMPTON.

PRECEPTORY OF KERBROKE.

A Pension paid by Brother John Rawson  
there, per annum. Clear .. .. xiijs iiij<sup>d</sup>

KING'S ALMS.

Receipt by the hands of the Sheriff of Here-  
ford yearly in the Exchequer of our Lord  
the King. Clear .. .. vj<sup>li</sup> xiijs iiij<sup>d</sup>

SOMERSET.

CHURCH OF POWLET.

Annual Pension there. Clear .. .. xiijs iiij<sup>d</sup>

CHURCH OF NORTHPEETHERTON.

Annual Pension there. Clear .. .. liijs iiij<sup>d</sup>

CHURCH OF TOLLANDE.

Annual Pension there. Clear .. .. ijs

CHURCH OF BEKYNTON.

Annual Pension there. Clear .. .. xx<sup>s</sup>

TEMPORALS.

DEVON.

HELE, IN TAWSTOKE PARISH.

Assessed Rents as well of Free as of Cus- tomary Tenants, per annum, there ..	xxiijs <sup>li</sup> xvjs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> q'	} xxij <sup>li</sup> xix <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> q'.
Out of which, per annum, For the fee of Thomas Perd, steward there	xiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>	
For the fee of Richard Payn, receiver there	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>	
And so clear		



Fines of lands there, <i>per annum</i> , ..	xx <sup>s</sup>	} xxiijs iiij <sup>d</sup>
Perquisites of the Courts and other		
Casualties .. .. .	iijs iiij <sup>d</sup>	

## CORNWALL.

## BRODE WOODE WYGGER.

Assessed Rents as well of the Free as  
of the Customary Tenants there, *per*  
*annum*. Clear .. .. . lxxv<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> ob'.

Sum total of the value as well of all the  
Temporals as of the Spirituals above  
mentioned .. .. . ccxxiijs<sup>li</sup> vijs<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> q'.

The tithe from thence .. .. . xxij<sup>li</sup> vjs<sup>s</sup> ix<sup>d</sup> \*

Such was the precise state and value of the property in the 27th year of Henry VIII., 1534.

The "Valor" gives us also the names of the following as Incumbents of benefices at the period of its formation :—

John Aissshelok was rector of Beckyngton, Thomas Thomson was vicar of Kilmersdon, Thomas Hill was vicar of Halse, John Dawes was rector of Hethfelde, Robert Balche was vicar of Powlet, John Bulcume was vicar of Northpetherton, John Langdon, Walter Jones and John Saunders were chantry priests in the same church, and John Crosse was rector of Tolland.†

This return confirmed the desires and paved the way for a carefully planned course of systematic aggression. Before, however, we enter into the narrative of the closing scenes, which are now rapidly drawing onwards, it will be best to dispose of a few particulars which would not be so well introduced in a subsequent page.

\* Val. Eccl., vol. I., pp. 210, 211. MS. Harl. 701, f. 104b.

† Val. Eccl. I., 159, 160, 172, 212, 214, 223.

So far as we can learn from the details already presented, and I believe they are very nearly all that can now be recovered, the Sisters of Buckland, although constantly numbering in their community the daughters of great and noble houses, were but slenderly supported, and for a long time at least very far from adequately provided for. They were considered also in the light of a burden and grievance by the Officers charged in a special degree with their direction and general well-being. At first consisting, as it would seem, but of a Prioress and nine Sisters, the Society amounted in the year 1338 to so many as fifty ladies, who, together with their servants, must have needed a considerable revenue. No doubt but that a great part of the cost of their maintenance was defrayed, as the Preceptor then hinted in his return, by eleemosynary contributions from the neighbourhood and more distant friends. Their precise relationship to the Order of S. John has been, I think, greatly misunderstood. It has been said that they "had, at first, great dependance upon the knights, but afterward they disengaged themselves, and became a distinct Priory or Hospital of Nuns of the order of S. Augustine;"\* and that "there is no mention of their being subordinate to any other Religious."† The contrary, as it appears to me, has been clearly shown. At no time were they distinct or independant. Their chaplain and steward were always officers of the Order; and they received their ancient pensions, and were accounted "obedientiariæ" down to the period of the Dissolution. That the Priory was distinct from the Com-mandry as a religious Community is, of course, certain; for it was the very reason of its foundation that the Sister-

\* Tanner, Not. Mon. by Nasmith.

† *Ib.*

hood might be thus separated. But their union with the Order itself was never, that I can discover, broken. And the fact that they are called Nuns of the Order of S. Augustine is not to be understood as militating against this view, inasmuch as the Hospitalars, as well as the Templars, were members of that numerous body of Conventual Societies which accepted the rule of S. Austin as the guide of their religious life. Tanner's subsequent assertion that "it doth not appear when or by whom the Preceptory was founded, but some have thought it more ancient than the Nunnery," is so fully answered in the previous pages that it need not occupy us further.

Another and very conclusive evidence, at once of their obedientiary position and of their unbroken union with the Order, is exhibited in the fact that from beginning to end they did not so much as present to their appropriated rectories. I have recovered the following names of the incumbents of the parishes down to the time of the Suppression, and doubt not that, to the local reader especially, the lists, however imperfect, will be objects of considerable interest. It will be seen that the Prior of England, and neither the Prioress nor the Preceptor of Buckland, was the patron in every instance :—

Incumbents of North Petherton:—John de Messingham, 4th March, 1309-10; Laurence de Cherleton, 19th October, 1310; William de Dychton, 2nd August, 1313.\* These were presented by Prior William de Tothale. Thomas de Foxtone, 6th September, 1332; presented by Prior Leonard de Tybertis. Nicholas de Somerton, 15th December, 1342; Nicholas de la Mor, 3rd October, 1345; William de Avene, 26th April, 1347; Reginald de Fardyngeston, 24th

\* MS. Harl. 6964, pp. 10, 12, 51.

February, 1348-9 ;\* presented by Prior Philip de Thame. John Harowe, A.M., 18th January, 1504-5; William Parkhowse, A.M., 8th June, 1523; presented by Prior Thomas Docwra. John Bulcombe, 30th October, 1531;† presented by Prior William Weston.

Incumbents of Kilmersdon : — William —, 26th November, 1331; John de Messyngham, 6th January, 1334-5; presented by Prior Leonard de Tybertis. John de Upton, 3rd August, 1341; Nicholas de Stanlak, 22nd August, 1348; John Markwille, 13th December, 1348;‡ presented by Prior Philip de Thame. Robert Symond, —; Thomas Bourgehier, 14th September, 1521; James Harwode, 20th April, 1524; presented by Prior Thomas Docwra. Thomas Pullon, —; John Tomason, (Thomas Thomson, of the "Valor") 17th June, 1534;|| presented by Prior William Weston.

Incumbents of Elworthy : — John de Messingham, 19th October, 1310; William de Jarponnyle, 16th October, 1315; presented by Prior William de Tothale. Ralph de Hokynton, 24th November, 1323; Richard de Coute, 19th September, 1327;§ presented by Prior Thomas L'Archer. William Legh, 26th April, 1339; John de Sutton, 30th May, 1346; Walter de Chadleshounte, 28th August, 1349; John le Potter, 16th August, 1351;¶ presented by Prior Philip de Thame. Stephen Chapman, —; John Trevenaunt, 15th March, 1455-6;\*\* presented by Prior Robert Botyll. John Poole, —; Edmund Sterne, 26th October,

\* MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 61, 155, 173, 185, 203.

† MS. Harl. 6967, pp. 3, 42, 44b.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 46, 84, 146, 191, 193.

|| MS. Harl. 6967, pp. 29b, 34b, 47.

§ MS. Harl. 6964, pp. 12, 33, 84, 115.

¶ MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 126, 176, 219, 237.

\*\* MS. Harl. 6966, p. 83.

1506 ; Robert Bailly, 5th May, 1509 ;\* presented by Prior Thomas Docwra.

Incumbents of Halse :—Richard Philip, — ; Thomas Hyll, L.L.B., 23rd January, 1505-6 ;† presented by Prior Thomas Docwra.

Incumbents of Heathfield :—Owen de Cory, — ; Robert de Pippecote, 28th September, 1332 ; presented by Prior Leonard de Tybertis. Richard de Poterne, 4th July, 1346 ; Richard Payn, 22nd April, 1348 ; William Redmor, 4th February, 1348-9 ;‡ John de Donne, 1354 ;|| presented by Prior Philip de Thame. Thomas Banys, — ; William Meyre, 10th March, 1505-6 ; presented by Prior Thomas Docwra. Edward Kebyll, — ; John Dawes, 2nd June, 1534 ;§ presented by Prior William Weston.

Incumbents of Tolland :—William de Banton, 20th January, 1265 ;¶ presented by Prior Roger de Vere. Gilbert de Quenton, — ; William de Quenton, 11th April, 1320 ;\*\* William Morys, 28th August, 1349 ; Nicholas de Blenye, — ; Walter Stammel, 8th July, 1351 ;†† presented by Prior Philip de Thame. Walter Crosse, — ; John Crosse, A.M., 25th May, 1517 ;‡‡ presented by Prior Thomas Docwra.

It was doubtless for the peace of the Sisterhood that its members were so little called upon to interfere in the more secular affairs of their House. If power were less freely

\* MS. Harl. 6967, pp. 6b, 11.

† MS. Harl. 6967, p. 5b.

‡ MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 64, 176, 189, 201.

|| Hyll Cart. pp. 52, 53.

§ MS. Harl. 6967, pp. 5b, 47.

¶ MS. Harl. 6985 B., p. 121b.

\*\* MS. Harl. 6964, p. 45.

†† MS. Harl. 6965, pp. 219, 236.

‡‡ MS. Harl. 6967, p. 23b.



imparted, we may hope that anxiety was removed in an equal measure. The maintenance of their rights was in stronger hands than their own; and the benefit was theirs without the labour and danger which its defence involved. The instance of the rector of Beckington is exactly in point. When the payment of his annual pension was not forthcoming, as we have seen, in the year 1353, the Prioress and Sisters had not to endure the ordeal of prosecuting their suit in person against the defaulter, but it was the great Prior of England who came to the rescue, and obtained the remedy which the law provided.

The daily life of these ladies in the privacy of their conventual home had, we may be sure, little to disturb its repose, save the occasional matters which we have had detailed, in which they were brought into contact with the noisy world without. They had little if any intercourse with the adjacent Commandry; as, in the first place, the statutes of the Order were imperative against the admission of women to domestic offices; and, in the second, the feeling existing between the two Societies was not such as to conduce to intimacies of a higher character. For the former position, indeed, their generally noble or gentle birth, and for the latter, their attitude, always, as would appear, antagonistic, equally disqualified them. Nor is there a single instance related of them (or I would have honestly mentioned it, as my object has invariably been to present as truthful an aspect as lies in my power of those Houses and their inmates whose chronicles I seek to rescue from oblivion), of any violation of the laws of morality. So far as we know—and we should be pretty sure to have some evidences of the contrary fact had it existed—the tongue of scandal itself was dumb. The blameless Sisterhood pursued its way of peace, broken only by

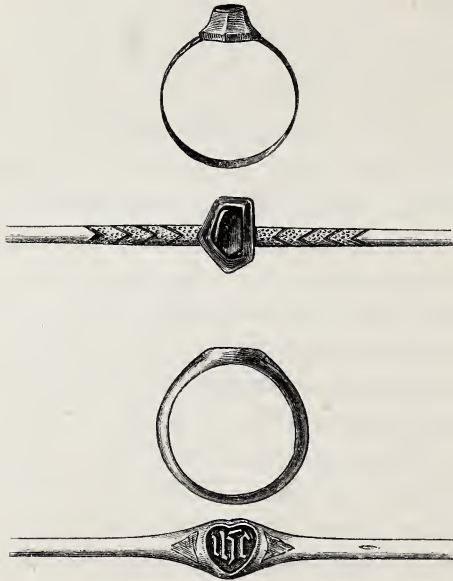
trifling and unfrequent interruptions, or terminated by the end that comes alike to all. We may be well assured that the House was one of those, where, with all the religion, all the education of the age was encouraged, and where both religion and education yielded to the full their refined and refining influences. It was no doubt also a noted seminary for the daughters of the great neighbouring families. The Berkeleys, Erleghs, Montacutes, Wrothams, Bouchers and others were quite at home at Buckland, and learned from the good Sisters all the mental accomplishments which they in after life possessed. Reading, writing, some knowledge of accounts, the art of embroidery, music, and French, "aftur the scole of Stratford atte Bowe," was the recognised course of study; and we should wrong alike the teachers and the taught if we regarded the result as unfavourable. The life of intellectuality and religious quiet had many charms; and the pupil was doubtless so frequently enamoured of the contrast between it and that with which she was brought in contact elsewhere, that instances were not wanting of a resignation of all the worldly advantages that high birth and powerful connexions could impart to their possessor, and of a permanent abode as Sister or as Prioress within the venerable and well-beloved walls of her early and holy home.

We have already noticed that, in the return made to the Grand Master of the Order in 1338, the Sisters are described as wearing the habit of the Hospital. The chief peculiarity of this consisted of a black mantle with a white cross in the front. In other respects the general attire of the ladies was, I presume, that of the members of Augustinian Sisterhoods—a black cloak with a long cowl, a short upper white tunic over a longer black one, and a whimple which covered the bosom and ascended in many folds to the chin.



## RINGS

*Found near the Site of Mynchin Buckland Priory.*



*(Actual Size.)*

*Drawn and Engraved for the REV. THOMAS HUGO's History  
of Buckland Priory.*

I possess two interesting rings, which may be supposed to have decorated the fingers of more than one generation of the Sisters, and may indeed have been employed at the solemn ceremony which separated them for ever from the outer world and introduced them to the seclusion in which they sought and, we will believe, found repose. The earlier of the two is a work of the thirteenth century, and may so far have belonged to the good Prioress Fina herself. It is of gold, set with an unwrought sapphire, the hoop very thin and delicately engraved on the portions adjoining the stone. It was found in "Coglett Field," by the site of the Priory, in 1858, by a labourer employed on the place. (*See the figure.*) The other, also of gold, but much stouter, is of the fifteenth century, and bears a heart on which is engraved the monogram *ih̄s*. It was found by another labourer in a field called "Broadworthy," close to the site of the Priory, in 1853. (*See the figure.*) Another, which was described to me as of a cable pattern, was found in the immediate neighbourhood, in 1851, and has since been taken by its owner to one of our colonies.

No list of the Prioresses has hitherto been constructed. In the meagre accounts of the place already published, the name of the last only is given, and that but in connexion with the Dissolution and the events which almost immediately preceded it. Their succession is not recorded in the Episcopal Registers, and thus the best of all means of obtaining information of the names and dates of Superiors of Religious Houses is unfortunately in this instance of no avail. From all sources, however, I can at length supply the following series.

1. Fina, the first Prioress, who began her conventual reign in 1180, and died sixty years afterwards, in 1240.



2. M——, previous to 1328.
3. Isabella la Louwe occurs in 1328.
4. Isabel de Berch occurs in 1330.
5. Katharine de Erlegh occurs in 1337.
6. Alianor de Actune (?) about 1350.
7. Alicia occurs in 1405.

8. Katharine Bowser, Bowrghshere, Bourgcher, Bourgchier, Bourgheyr, Burgchier, Bourcher, or Boucher, the last Prioress, occurs in 1534, 1536, 1538, and 1539. The prominent facts in the life of this lady we shall shortly have before us in detail.

In this list I have not thought it necessary to enter into the circumstances connected with each of the Prioresses; as they have either been already given in the previous pages or will be presented to the reader before the conclusion of the History.

Collinson, from "MS. Palmer," says that Rachel Newton was Prioress in 1537, and that Elizabeth Carey and Catherine Nevil, Sisters of the House, were living in 1565, and married, the first to Thomas Speed, and the second to the Vicar of Ling. That these statements are entirely erroneous, I am able to prove by reference to the official list of the last members of the Sisterhood, which shall be given in its proper place, and wherein no such names appear. This must be held conclusive.

#### Of the Preceptors

1. John de Werewell occurs in 1320.
2. John Diluwe occurs in 1338.
3. Richard Mareis in 1536. This last I give on the authority of Collinson, who does not, however, add the source of his information, which may be as inaccurate and idle as the instance just before us.

My previous pages will supply the names of several

members of each community at various periods of their history. To these the reader is referred.

Of the local features of the Priory and Preceptory we have no account save the incidental notices of various buildings in the Return of 1338, and a Survey mentioned by Collinson, from "MS. Palmer," as having been taken in the year 1571, when much of the conventual structure would have been altered if not totally destroyed. These notices relate exclusively to the Preceptory. In the former, as the reader will recollect, we have mention made of a court-house, a bakehouse, a dovecot, and a small church. The latter shows that the house of the Preceptor and his brethren was on the north side of the great church, and was called at the period of the Survey "the House of the Lord Prior's steward." It must not, however, be inferred from this absence of detail that the Priory was otherwise than well fitted for its inmates. The religious communities of the middle ages were usually occupants of structures of incomparable excellence, and we may be tolerably sure that such a Sisterhood as that of Buckland was no exception to this constant rule. Their abode was no doubt a picturesque group of buildings, to which nothing but the glorious architecture of mediæval times could have given existence; buildings ever lovely themselves, and attracting the love of all that look upon them with rightly appreciating and understanding eyes. It is much to be regretted that Leland who was in the immediate neighbourhood, if not at the very place, does not furnish us with a description of the scene. He pleasantly describes the park from whence the Sisters obtained their firewood, and the deer with which it abounded. "There ys a great Numbre of Dere longging to this (Pederton) Park, yet hath it almost no other Enclosure but Dikes to let [obstruct] the Catelle of the

Commune to cum yn. The Dere trippe over these Dikes & feede al about the Fennes, and resort to the Park agayn. There is a praty Lodge motid yn the Park. There cummyth a praty Broke thorough the Park, & half a Mile beneth the Park it goith ynto Ivel. \* \* \* \* From the Lodge in Pederton Parke to Northpederton a Mile.\* But he leaves the home of the Sisters without a word, and no care can now avail to supply its absence.

The Conventual Church was as usual a place of sepulture. It is true that we have but few visible evidences of the fact, though we still possess some which shall be subsequently described. I am happy, however, to perpetuate the testimony of an aged gentleman, whom I lately visited at Durston, and who kindly communicated his recollections of the place. He perfectly remembered the house belonging in his youth to the Lords Boringdon, which had been erected in the seventeenth century, with a noble hall of oak wainscot, "large enough to turn a coach and horses in." This he had himself helped to take down more than seventy years ago. Adjacent to it was an ancient chapel with a bell-gable, which was used for Sacred Service and in which he had been baptised, that shared at the same time the fate of the house. He remembered to have seen several monuments, with figures of men, some of them bearing shields on their arms. There were, so far as he recollected, no monuments of women; nor were there any ornaments, such as rings and the like, or money found during the alterations. Several hundred loads of stone were carted away, including some pieces of sculpture which were placed in a gentleman's garden at West Monkton. Thus much from my observant narrator. I was subsequently informed that the gentle-

\* Leland, Itin., vol. II, p. 66.

man alluded to was fond of decorating his grounds with relics from various localities ; so that, if these objects yet exist, which I have been unable to discover, they could not be attributed to Buckland with any degree of certainty.

We will now take up the narrative from the point at which we left it.

On the 10th of December, 1534, Katherina Burghier,\* Prioress, and the Convent of Bockeland granted to John Popham, gentleman, the first and next advowson, donation, nomination, presentation or free disposition of the parish church of Tolor, in the County of Dorset, whenever by death, resignation, deprivation, cession, or any other mode of avoidance, it should first and next chance to be vacant ; the said advowson and presentation to be holden by the aforesaid John Popham and his executors and assigns for that one turn only. The Court of Augmentation confirmed this grant on the 20th of June, 1544.†

On the 31st of January, 1536, Katherina Boucher, Prioress, and her Sisters granted an annuity of £4 for life to John Tregunwell, doctor of laws, and one of the councillors of the most potent and dread king “*potentissimi et metuendissimi regis*” Henry VIII. It was to be paid in two equal portions, one at the festival of our Lord’s Nativity, and the other on that of S. John the Baptist, and was stated to be in consideration of his counsel already and hereafter to be given.

\* I scarcely need to remind the reader, who may be struck with the frequent variations in the orthography of proper names, that, throughout this and other Histories of Religious Houses, I invariably give them as they appear in the document which supplies the information then and there detailed.

† Orders and Decrees of the Court of Augmentation, vol. xiv., 2nd Nos. ff. 38b., 29.

I fear that this must be considered in the light of a bribe, or at best as a retaining fee for services which the receiver never intended to render, rather than for any valuable return either past or future. It was doubtless considered prudent to conciliate, as other communities did, the good will of a man of known and acknowledged influence, who might be of use in the troublous days on which the Religious Societies instinctively felt themselves to be entering. If the annuity were left unpaid for three months, the creditor had power to distrain on their lands in the county of Somerset. This grant was allowed by the Court of Augmentation, on the 11th of October, 1539, and ordered to be paid with the arrears from the time of the Dissolution.\*

On the 10th of September in the same year, 1536, Katerina Bourghier and Convent gave to Alexander Popham the office of Steward of their House or Hospital of Bokeland, with plenary authority in all matters appertaining thereunto, and also the profits and emoluments arising therefrom, together with an annuity of £4 of good and lawful English money, and one livery gown of the value of twenty shillings, or twenty shillings in lieu thereof. They also gave him the office of Receiver of all and singular the rents of their lands and tenements in Shirborne, in the county of Dorset, the duties to be performed either by himself or by a sufficient deputy, and an annuity of thirteen shillings and four pence, to be paid at Michaelmas during his life. If these sums remained unpaid for fifteen days, the said Alexander was empowered to enter and distrain on their lands in the parish of Northpetherton. The Court of Augmentation ordered the continuance of this annuity with arrears from the Dissolution, on the 7th of November, 1539.†

\* Orders and Decrees, vol. VI., ff. clxxxix, clxxxix b.

† Orders and Decrees, vol. VI., ff. iiij<sup>xx</sup>xiiii, iiij<sup>xx</sup>xiiii b.



On the 1st of August, 1538, Katerina Bourgcher, Prioress, and Convent granted to the same Alexander Popham, for good counsel and faithful service, an annuity of six pounds thirteen shillings and fourpence, issuing from all their lands and tenements in the parish of Northpetherton, to be paid in equal portions at the feasts of Michaelmas, Christmas, Easter and S. John the Baptist. After non-payment for a month, he might enter and distrain on the lands in the parish of Northpetherton. This also, with arrears from the Dissolution, was ordered by the Court of Augmentation, on the same day as that of the previous order, the 7th of November, 1539.\*

On the 1st of August, 1538, Katerina Bourgheyr, Prioress, and Convent granted to William Porteman, of Orchard, gentleman, in return for good counsel already and thereafter to be given, an annuity of twentysix shillings and eightpence, issuing from their manor of Northpetherton, and from all their lands and tenements within that parish, to be paid yearly at Michaelmas. Here we have another instance of the extortions by submission to which the Religious Houses were obliged to secure the favour of the powerful, and also of the gross venality which characterized those who could without shame appropriate such infamous gains. No wonder that these were the men who soon afterwards were the foremost to struggle for the spoil. Non-payment for a month was to empower him to enter and distrain. This also was ordered to be continued for his life, together with arrears from the Dissolution, on the 4th of July, 1539.†

On the 2nd of October, 1538, an Indenture was made between "Dame Kateryn Bourcher, Priorisse of the House of Suster Buckland, and the Covent of the same House,

\* Orders and Decrees, vol. VI, ff. iiiixxxvi, iiiixxxvi b.

† Orders and Decrees, vol. X., ff. iiiexxxiii b, iiiexxxv.

of the one partye, and John Popham, gent., cytizen and haberdassher of London, of the other partye." This instrument, which, as the reader will have already perceived, is in English, sets forth, that, after the payment by the said John of a sum of twenty marcs sterling, the Prioress and Convent demised, granted, and let to farm all their parsonage of Kyrton, in the County of Lincoln, with all the glebe lands, and the tithes of corn, wool, and lambs, and all other profits of the said parsonage, the fourth sheaf paid to the lord Prior of S. John of Jerusalem always excepted and reserved. They also demised, granted, and let to farm the parsonage of Donnyngton, in the said County of Lincoln, with all the glebe lands, tithes, and profits of all kinds appertaining thereunto. These parsonages were let on a lease of forty years from the festival of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist next coming after. The rent was nine and thirty pounds sterling per annum, to be paid yearly at the festival of S. Barnaby the Apostle, that is to say, for Kyrton nine and twenty pounds, and for Donnyngton ten pounds. It was agreed to that the said John Popham should pay to the Vicar of Kyrton, every year at the feast of the Nativity of S. John the Baptist, the sum of four pounds seven shillings and seven pence: the Prioress and Convent to pay synodals and other claims due to the king and all other persons; and to maintain, sustain, and repair the said parsonages, houses and walls at their own proper cost and charge. If the rent were not paid for the space of a quarter of a year, the Prioress and Convent might re-enter and expulse the said John and his executors and assigns. These terms were allowed and confirmed by the Court of Augmentation, on the 6th of November, 1539.\*

\* Orders and Decrees, vol. VI. ff. cviii, cviii b, cix.

The minuteness with which these and previous details have been presented to the reader will not be considered out of place or without value by any who desire to be acquainted with the state, habits and customs of ecclesiastical and civil England, as well as with the vicissitudes of this particular House, during the interesting period of the middle ages. They know that with this very minuteness much of the value and interest of researches like the present are necessarily associated. And for such students, I may add, my labours are intended.

It would appear that the family of Popham was benefitted in no ordinary degree by its connexion with the Priory. By a deed dated in their Chapter House, the 18th of January, 1539, Katherina Bourcher, Prioress, and Convent granted to Marmaduke Popham the office of Receiver of all and singular the rents of their Rectories of Kyrton and Denendon, in the County of Lincoln, the duties to be performed either by himself or by a sufficient deputy, with an annuity of forty shillings issuing from their lands and tenements at Preamsleye, in the County of Dorset, to be paid at Michaelmas. On non-payment for a month after date, he was empowered to enter and distrain on their lands in Preamsleye. The Court of Augmentation ordered the continuance of this annuity, with arrears from the Dissolution, on the 8th of November, 1539.\*

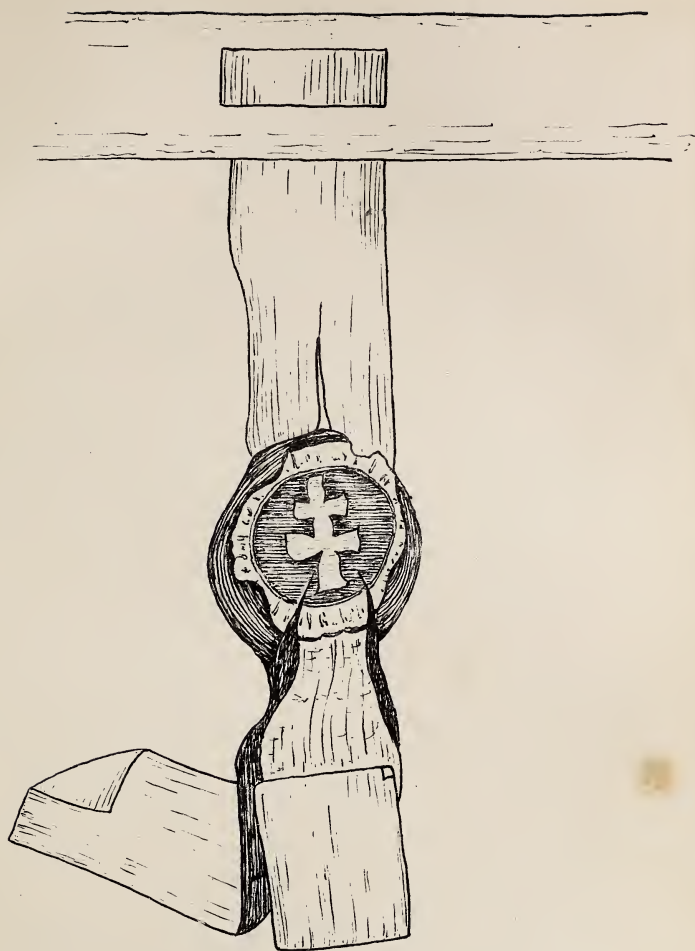
This was the last official act that the Prioress and her Sisters performed previous to that involuntary one which placed all similar transactions at once and for ever beyond their power. The final blow was just about to fall, and but a brief respite yet awaited them. A short month elapsed and all was over.

\* Orders and Decrees, vol. VI., f. 1.

On the 10th of February, 1539, the Chapter-house of Buckelonde was witness of the most melancholy scene that had ever been enacted within its walls. It was on that day that the Prioress and Convent were summoned to meet the Commissioners John Tregonwell and William Peter, and unwillingly affixed their conventual seal to the instrument of Surrender.\* This was the conclusion of so much that piety and refinement had laboured at and brought to perfection, a conclusion whereof it is difficult to speak as its monstrous enormity deserves. The document still exists in the Record Office, with the impression of the seal appended. In the brief notice of this House by the last editors of the *Monasticon*, it is said that an impression had been seen by one of them, but so wholly flattened that no part of the subject of it could be discovered. This, if intended for the present, which I have every reason to believe, hardly gives a fair description of its state. The legend, indeed, belies its name, for it is illegible; but the device in the centre is clearly that of a Greek or Patriarchal Cross. (*See the figure.*) The form of the instrument itself is the one that was generally adopted, prepared as usual beforehand, and requiring merely the insertion of the name and style of the doomed House, and the signatures and seal of the pillaged inmates. In the case before us the signatures are wanting. It was, perhaps, too mournful a task and hard an effort for the unhappy Sisters to set their hands to a document which consigned them to everlasting exile from their ancient and beloved home. And, accordingly, the Commissioner John Tregonwell was fain to content himself with the subscription of his own name in the stead of other and better.†

\* MS. Lansd. 97, f. 3b.

† Autograph. in Off. Record. Rymer, Fœd. XIV., p. 634.



(Actual Size.)

SEAL OF MYNCHIN BUCKLAND PRIORY,

From the "Surrender," Off. Aug.





I am able to furnish, from the unimpeachable authority of an original Pension List, the names and pensions of the entire Community who were witnesses of the ruin of their House. There were at the period of the Dissolution the Prioress and thirteen Sisters. Katheryn Bowser, Prioress, had a pension of £50 a year; Margaret Sydnam, subprioress, £4 13s. 4d.; Julyan Kendall, £4 6s. 8d.; Jone Hyll, £4; Anne Plummer, £4; Tomysyn Huntynghton, £4; Katheryn Popham, £4; Anne Maunsell, £4; Mary Dodyngton, £4; Ales Emerforde, £4; Jane Babyngton, £4; Mary Mathew, £4; Agnes Mathew, £4; and Isabell Grene, £4. There was also Priest William Mawdesley, confessor, and professed of their Order, who had a pension of £4. The document is signed:—Jo. Tregonwell, William Petre.\* Dr. Archer says that the Prioress had also a gratuity of £25.†

In order to furnish all that we know of the subsequent history of these ladies, together with some notices of the officers and others, to whom, as we have already seen, orders were given for the continuance of their grants, I may add that in the year 1556 there remained charged upon the government the stipend of Alexander Popham, chief steward, 100s.; and annuities to—Alexander Popham, £6 13s. 4d.; John Tregonwell, £4; William Porteman, 26s. 8d.; and John Butler, 13s. 4d. Besides these, there were pensions to the following of the surviving Sisters. The orthography varies from that already given, but the persons can be easily identified. Johanna Hille, £4;‡ Thomasine

\* Pensions, Hen. VIII. Miscell. Books, Off. Aug. vol. 245, n. 128.  
Appendix, No. XIX.

† E Reg. Fuller. 345.

‡ Not so much as a specimen of too frequent incorrectness, as of warning to those who perpetuate such by contenting themselves with simply copying the statements of others, I would mention the fate which this lady's name

Huntingdon, £4; Katerine Pophame, £4; Anne Maundefeld, £4; Johanna Bavington, £4; Elisabeth Grene, £4; and Agnes Mathewe, £4. And to William Maudesley, clerk, £4.\*

John Andersey, the last Incumbent of the Chantry of Newton Placye, figures in the record as having an annual pension of 100s.; and Richard Verser, the last Incumbent of the Chantry of Blessed Mary in the Church of Northepetherton, as the receiver of an annual pension of the same amount.†

By a singular piece of good fortune, of which the history of no other Religious House that I know of can furnish an instance, we have thus had preserved for us the names of the first as well as the last Prioress and Sisters of Buckland—the former when brought together at the beginning from various Houses into one Conventual home; the latter both as they were at the evil day of their dispersion, and also when death had been busy among them after an interval of sixteen years. What became of these last during that interval, whither they betook themselves, and how they succeeded in bearing up under the anguish that memories of the happy past would scarcely fail to create, we know not. Nor can we gain more insight into their after fortunes. The notice just presented to the reader is the

has undergone. The scribe who copied the list for Willis wrote it "Hylbere," and thus it appears in the "History of Abbeys" (Vol. ii, p. 196.) Collinson has of course reiterated the assertion. The name in the original record is "Hille;" and the syllable added by the copyists is the first word of the "per annum iiii<sup>li</sup>" that follows! Many readers may consider this a matter of the most trifling consequence. It is an instance, however, which admits of too constant parallel; and the negligence which has given continuance to such errors is unworthy of the students of a branch of learning in which false statements are specially mischievous, and accuracy and exactness are of indispensable necessity.

\* Card. Pole's Pension-book, f. xxix. Appendix No. XX.

† *Ib.*, fol. xxx.

concluding glimpse that we get of them. In subsequent records they appear no more.

We must now turn to the real cause of the hard measure and undeserved brutality so mercilessly dealt out to these innocent sufferers. The main temptation to the aggression against their peace was the lands with which ancient liberality had endowed them, and after which an unscrupulous tyrant and greedy courtiers thirsted, even to the robbery, or if need were, the murder of their lawful owners.

To illustrate the earliest condition of the property after it had been thus wrested from them and taken into the king's hands, I will furnish the reader with a brief but carefully made Abstract of the Return called the Ministers' Accounts, for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1539, the first, it will be remembered, subsequent to the Dissolution. The original record seems at the first aspect little less than obscurity itself, but this is to a great extent removed by adopting the tabular form in which it is here presented. The amounts have yet to be charged with sundry deductions in the shape of stipends, repairs, &c., as will be seen by comparison with the "Valor," where many of them are already given.

### THE LATE PRIORY OF BUCKELOND.

THE ACCOUNTS OF ALL AND SINGULAR THE BAILIFFS,  
FARMERS, &c., FROM MICHAELMAS, 1538, TO  
MICHAELMAS, 1539.

THE ACCOUNT OF EDWARD ROGERS, ESQ., FARMER.  
BUCKELOND.

Farm of the site of the late Priory, including gardens, orchards, and other lands, called xiiij Acres, Newlonde, Purches,

Staplehays, Ryden, Robbys, Harys,  
Horlocke Mede, Hurt Mede, Longe  
Mede, vj Acres Mede, with their appur-  
tenances, in the occupation of the said

Farmer	..	..	..	vij <sup>li</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Farm of the Rectory	..	..	..	xx <sup>s</sup>
Sum total,	ix <sup>li</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	

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THE ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER POPPEHAM, BAILIFF.

HELE.

Assessed Rents	..	..	xvj <sup>li</sup>	xiiij <sup>d</sup> ob.
Farm of the Manor	..	..	vj <sup>li</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Perquisites of the Courts	..	..	iiij <sup>li</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Sum total,	xxvj <sup>li</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>	ob.

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THE ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER POPPEHAM, COLLECTOR.

WELLYS.

Assessed Rent of one Burgage	..	..	xx <sup>s</sup>
Ditto of one Burgage	..	..	xx <sup>s</sup>
Ditto of one Burgage	..	..	ix <sup>s</sup>
Sum total,	xlix <sup>s</sup>		

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GOTTON.

Assessed Rent of one Messuage	..	..	xl <sup>s</sup>
Ditto of one Tenement	..	..	xl <sup>s</sup>
Ditto of one Tenement	..	..	v <sup>s</sup>
Ditto of one Cottage	..	..	vj <sup>s</sup>
Sum total,	iiij <sup>li</sup>	xj <sup>s</sup>	

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BRYMTONRAFFE.

Rents of Messuage and Mill, with their appurtenances	..	..	xxiiij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
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## CADECOTE.

Value of a tenement, late in the tenure of  
John Edwardes, ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>; but there  
were no returns, as it was not let.

## HOREWOD.

Chief Rent of a Mill                      ..                      ..                      xiiij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

## AYSSHE AND TORNFAWCON.

Rents of lands, tenements, and cottages                      xlvij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>

## BRODEWODWIGER.

Rents of free Tenants                      ..                      ..                      x<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

Assessed Rents                      ..                      ..                      lxiiij<sup>s</sup> v<sup>d</sup> ob.

## TOLLER.

Farm of the Preceptory with Rectory                      xxij<sup>li</sup>

## S. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

Annual Rent received from the Prior,  
by ancient custom, but this year  
it was unpaid                      ..                      ..                      xxij<sup>li</sup>

PERQUISITES OF THE COURTS.                      ..                      ix<sup>li</sup>

Sum total,                      lxxvij<sup>li</sup> ix<sup>d</sup> ob.

Remaining due,                      xxij<sup>li</sup>

## THE ACCOUNT OF THOMAS JESOPH, FARMER.

## CHILCOMBE.

Farm of the Manor                      ..                      ..                      xiiij<sup>li</sup>

## THE ACCOUNT OF RICHARD WAKEHAM, BAILIFF.

## NORTHPEDERTON.

Rents of free Tenants                      ..                      ..                      xxxiiij<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

Assessed Rents                      ..                      ..                      xix<sup>li</sup>                      ij<sup>d</sup>

Perquisites of the Courts                      ..                      xxx<sup>li</sup>                      vj<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup>

Sum total,                      li<sup>li</sup>                      xx<sup>d</sup>

THE ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER POPPEHAM, BY JAWCUS AYSSHELEY,  
HIS DEPUTY.

PRYMSLEY.

Rents of free Tenants	..	..	xj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Assessed Rents	..	..	xiiij <sup>li</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Sum total,	xiiij <sup>li</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>

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THE ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER POPPEHAM, FARMER.

KYLMERSTON.

Farm of the Manor with Rectory	..	xviij <sup>li</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup>
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THE ACCOUNT OF JOAN ATWYLL, FARMER.

BROMFYLD.

Farm of the Rectory	..	..	viiij <sup>li</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
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THE ACCOUNT OF JOHN WORTH, GENT., BY ALEXANDER POPPEHAM,  
HIS DEPUTY.

NORTHEPEDERTON.

Farm of the Rectory	..	..	xxvj <sup>li</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
Pension from the Vicarage	..	..	liij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>

PAWLETT.

Pension from the Vicarage, this year unpaid	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Sum total,	xxix <sup>li</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Remaining due,	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>

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THE ACCOUNT OF MARMADUKE POPPEHAM, RECEIVER.

KYRTON.

Farm of the Rectory	..	..	xxix <sup>li</sup>
Rent of three cottages, parcel of the aforesaid	..	..	xxij <sup>s</sup>

DONYNGTON.

Farm of Tithe, &c.	..	..	x <sup>li</sup>
Sum total,	x <sup>li</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	

THE ACCOUNT OF ALEXANDER POPPEHAM, COLLECTOR.

RAYNEHAM, in Berks.

Pension from the Preceptory, this year unpaid      c<sup>s</sup>

SWYNFILD, in Kent.

Pension from the Preceptory, this year unpaid      xl<sup>s</sup>

KERBROKE, in Northamptonshire.

Pension from the Preceptory, this year unpaid    xiijs<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>

TEMPLECOME, in Somerset.

Pension from the Preceptory, this year unpaid    xxvjs<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>

TOLAND, in Somerset.

Pension from the Rectory      ..      ..      ij<sup>s</sup>

BEKYNGTON, in Somerset.

Pension from the Rectory      ..      ..      xx<sup>s</sup>

SHERIFF OF HEREFORD.

A certain Alms of the King, this year unpaid    vj<sup>li</sup> xvjs<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup>

Sum total,      xvj<sup>li</sup> xvij<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup>

Remaining due, xv<sup>li</sup> xvjs<sup>s</sup> xj<sup>d</sup> \*

On a comparison of these accounts with those already given in the "Valor," it will be found that very little difference exists between them. Indeed, in more than half the cases, the values given are identical.

Such was the spoil. We have now, in conclusion, to see how it was disposed of, and who were the richer for the transfer.

The first notice that we have of the use to which the revenues were devoted may be considered the least objectionable of the whole. On the 27th of February, 1540, the king granted to John Worth, Esq., an annual pension of £24

\* Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII. Off. Aug.

and 10d., issuing from the manor of Bucklond, formerly belonging to the late Monastery of Bucklond, just now dissolved. We have already seen this John Worth in the character of Receiver of rents and pensions from Northepederton and Pawlett.\*

Some time elapsed before the bulk of the property was disposed of. A "Request to purchase" the site of the Priory and the Rectory and tithes of Mighelchurch was submitted to the king, signed "W. Essex," and bearing date the 11th of March, 35th Hen. VIII., 1544. To the enumeration of the various portions of the domain, which will presently be detailed in the grant, the Auditor, Mathew Coltehirste, whose duty it was to examine the terms of the Request, and to report upon any charges on the estates, appended the following note.†—"What cõmoditie the ffermer hereof taketh aboue the annual Rent I knowe not. It'm the kynges grace is charged w<sup>th</sup> cvj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> for the stipend of a preeste serving Cure at Sancte Michael Chapell being w<sup>in</sup> a q<sup>r</sup>ter of a myle of the seid scite. where they wedde & crisen & burith in the Churche Yarde of the seid late Pryory. & so is like to be charged. vnlesse the seid Chapell be annexed to the Chapell of a Cõmoundry of Sancte Johnes adionyng to the seid scite: there is no more landes w<sup>in</sup> ij myles perteynyng to the seid Priory. the Comaundry of Bucklande parcell of Sancte Jones adioneth to the same. P'Mathiam Coltehirste Audit'." In the margin we are told that "The superfluous howsys there where sold to the seid ffermer [Edward Rogers] at the tyme of the dissolucyon of the howse." The woods on the estate are reported as follows:—Roden Coppies, 3

\* Cartæ Miscell. in Off. Rec. vol. 7, n. 28.

† Part. for Grants, Off. Aug. The letters printed in italics are represented in the original by marks of contraction.

acres; Wynsell Wood, 7 acres; and hedgerows, 2 acres; with sundry reservations for the farmer of the demesne.\*

This was shortly afterwards followed by the instrument which the framers had in view. On the 30th of June, 1544, the king granted to his beloved and faithful cousin and councillor, William, Earl of Essex, and his beloved James Rokeby, Esq., William Ibgrave, Esq., and John Cokke, Edward Rogers, and Edward Bury, Esqrs., and their heirs, &c., for the sum of £1049 11s. 2½d. of lawful money of England, the whole House and Site of the late monastery of Buckland, in the County of Somerset, and all its lands, meadows, pastures and hereditaments, called or known by the name or names of Fouretene Acres, Newland, Purches, Stapleheys, Riden, Lobbis, Harys, Horlocke Meade, Hurte Meade, Longe Meade, and Sixe Acres Meade, with all their appurtenances, then or lately in the tenure or occupation of the said Edward Rogers or his assigns, in Bucklande, or Buckland Sororum, parcel of the possessions of the said late monastery, and formerly in the hands, culture, and proper occupation of the late Prioress of the late monastery of Buckland at the time of the Dissolution. Also all those woods and lands called Riden Coppes and Wynsell Wood, containing by estimation ten acres, with all their appurtenances in Buckland. Also all the houses, buildings, granaries, stables, dovecots, gardens, orchards, and lands whatsoever, within the site, sept, boundary, circuit, and precinct of the said late monastery, and all and singular commons, ways, paths, easements, advantages, profits, and emoluments whatsoever in Buckland, Mighelchurche, and Northpetherton, in any manner appertaining. Also all the Rectory, and church, or chapel of Mighelchurche, with its appurtenances; and all and every kind of tithes of green crops, corn, grain, hay, wool, lambs,

\* Part. for Grants, Off. Aug.



and other small tithes, and oblations, revenues, and profits whatsoever in Mighelchurche and Buckland, in any way appertaining to the said Rectory, and Church or Chapel of Mighelchurche. All these were to be holden as fully and entirely as the last Prioress had them. The aforesaid site, and lands, and properties of various descriptions were stated to be of the clear annual value of seventy-five shillings and eightpence. They were to be held of the king in chief, by the service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee, and an annual rent of seven shillings and sevenpence sterling, to be paid at Michaelmas. The grantees were also to pay one hundred and six shillings and eightpence a year for the stipend of a curate to celebrate Divine service in the Church or Chapel of Mighelchurche. Besides all this the grant conveyed enormous possessions in the parishes of S. Botolph, Aldersgate, S. John, Clerkenwell, and S. Sepulchre, in the city of London and county of Middlesex, and in the counties of York, Northumberland, Stafford, Hertford, Wilts, and Essex. The instrument was dated at Westminster, on the day and year above mentioned.\*

On the 13th of October, 1544, in consideration of the sum of £754 17s. 8d., of good and lawful English money, the king granted to William Porteman, Sergeant-at-Law, and Alexander Popham, Esq., and their heirs, &c., all the manor of Northpetherton, or Northpederton, with all and singular its rights and appurtenances, formerly belonging to, and parcel of the possessions of, the late dissolved Priory of Bukland, and all the site, demesne lands, meadows, pastures, &c., of the said manor. Also the wood commonly called Barwoode, in Northpetherton, containing by estima-

\* Orig. 36 Hen. VIII. p. 1. rot. xxxviii. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 2, mm. 34 (13), 33 (14), 32 (15), 31 (16). Leland, *Itin.*, vol. II., p. 68. Appendix, No. XXI.

tion eight acres. Also all the messuages, lands, tenements, meadows and pastures, with their appurtenances, in Gotton, in the parish of Westemonketon, formerly belonging to the late Priory, in the tenure or occupation of Richard Warr, Esq., Robert Warr, William Hare, and Weltheane Merkes, widow. Also all the messuages, tofts, houses, buildings, granaries, stables, dovecots, mills, gardens, orchards, meadows, woods, waters, marshes, vivaries, weirs, fisheries, commons, wastes, &c., &c., with all knights' fees and other rights, in Northpetherton, Michelchurche, Bromfeld, Brympton Raiff, Wollavyngton, Mirelinche, and Gotton—as fully and entirely as Katerina Bourghier the last Prioress had held the said property. Also messuages, &c., in Ayshe and Thornfaucon, lately belonging to the said Priory. Also a tenement and messuage in the parish of Bromefeld, formerly belonging to the lately dissolved Priory of Taunton, in the occupation of one Richard Raynald. Also another tenement and messuage in Bromefeld, in the tenure and occupation of one John Pylman, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton. Also lands in Kyngeshyll, in the parish of Spaxton, also formerly belonging to the late dissolved Priory of Taunton. Also all the manor, farm, and grange of Claveshey, with its appurtenances, in the parishes of Northepetherton and Bromefelde; and the capital messuage, house, site, and capital mansion of Claveshey, formerly belonging to the lately dissolved monastery of Athelney; and the wood commonly called Claveshey Wood, containing by estimation ten acres, and the wood called Holesey Wood, containing by estimation five acres, in Northepetherton aforesaid, formerly belonging to the late monastery of Athelney. Also messuages, &c., at Durlagh, Gotehirst, Dunwer, &c., in the parishes of Bridge-water and Northepetherton, formerly belonging to the

Priory of S. John, at Bridgewater. The property formerly belonging to the Priory of Buckland in Buckland, Northpetherton, Michelchurch and Bromefeld, was estimated at the clear annual value of £23 17s. 4d.; in Ayshe and Thornefaucou, of 47s. 6d.; at Bromefeld and Spaxton, of 41s. 8d.; at Claveshey, of £9; at Durleigh and Gotehirst, of 33s.; and at Dunwer, of 14s. 6d. The grantees were to pay the following annual rents:—for the property at Buckland, 38s.; for Gotton, 9s. 1½d.; for Ayshe and Thornfaucou, 4s. 9d.; for Bromefeld and Spaxton, 4s. 2d.; for Claveshey, 18s.; for Durleigh and Gotehirst, 3s. 4d.; and for Dunwer, 17½d. Also to Richard Wakeham, bailiff of the manor of Northpetherton, an annual fee of 20s.; and to John Walton, steward of the court of the said manor, 13s. 4d. All advowsons of churches, and spiritual emoluments and profits were reserved to the king. The Request to purchase was dated the 6th of July, 1544; and the grant at Westminster, the 13th of October, in the same year.\*

We have already seen the disposal of the Priory, and have now to notice that of the Preceptory, which was not long delayed. The Request to purchase is dated the 13th of December, 1544. Ralph Lambe, the deputy of Matthew Coltehirste, Auditor, annexed to the enumeration of the lands thus solicited the significant and not unusual declaration, "I have made the *particlerys* hereof to no other person, nor I knowe any other person desyrus to bye the premysses."† This was doubtless intended to assure the royal salesman that the bargain was the best that could be effected under the circumstances. On the 16th of

\* Part. for Grants, Off. Aug. Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 3, rot. xii. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 8, mm. 23, 24, 25, 26. Add. MS. B.M. 6366, pp. 28 b, 29.

† Part. for Grants, Off. Aug. Appendix, No. XXII.

February, 1545, the purchase was completed. The king then granted to Alexander Popham, Esquire, and William Halley, gentleman, and their heirs, &c., in consideration of the sum of £999 16s. 7d. of lawful English money, all the manor and the late Preceptory of Bucklond Pryours, in the County of Somerset, together with the manor of Halse, and all other manors, lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, rents, reversions, services, and other hereditaments whatsoever, appertaining to the said late Preceptory, with all its other members and appurtenances, then or lately in the tenure, discharge or occupation of the aforesaid William Halley. Also the Rectory and impropriated Church of Halse, and all and singular other Rectories and impropriated Churches appertaining to the said Preceptory; and all glebes, tithes, pensions, portions, oblations, revenues, fruits, advantages, profits, emoluments, and hereditaments whatsoever, as well spiritual as temporal, of every kind. Also the advowsons and rights of the Rectories aforesaid. Also the two manors of Bodmescombe and Cove, in the County of Devon, with all their appurtenances. Also the manor of Cleyanger, in the County of Devon. Also the advowsons, donations, presentations, &c., of the Church and Rectory of Hethefeld, and of the Church and Rectory of Halse, in the County of Somerset; and of the Rectories and Churches of Brendon and Cleyanger in the County of Devon. Also the wood and grove called Wynsell Grove, containing by estimation four acres; and the wood and grove called Peryfeld Grove, containing by estimation four acres; and the grove called Bowyers Grove, containing by estimation twelve acres; and the wood and waste called Bodmescombe Wood, containing by estimation thirty-five acres; and twelve acres, sixteen acres, and twenty-seven acres, called Uprynges of Wood; all parcels of the late Preceptory of



Bucklond Pryours. Also a messuage, &c., in the parishes of Gotehurste and Charlinche, formerly belonging to the late Priory or Hospital of S. John of Brydgewater. Also the demesne and manor of Thurlebare; the messuage, &c., called Playstrete, in the parish of Staple; a rent of twenty-four shillings and ninepence half-penny, called The Thurchetts,\* issuing from certain lands and tenements in Thurlebare; a close called The Pryours Wood, in Thurlebare, of thirteen acres; and lands in Westhatche and Upphatche; all formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton. Also the manor and demesne of Tobrydge, with all its rights, &c., in the parish of S. James by Taunton, and formerly belonging to the late Priory of Taunton. All these were to be holden by the grantees as fully, entirely, and amply, as by their former possessors. The manor and late Preceptory of Buckelond Priours together with the manor of Halse, &c., were of the clear annual value of £31 19s. 2d, without deducting the reserved tithe; the vicarage of the clear annual value of £5 19s. 5½d., without deducting the reserved tithe; and the Rectory of Hethefeld, £9 4s., without deducting tithe. The Preceptory of Bucklond Pryours and Halse were to be held by the grantees of the king in capite, by military service, to wit, the twentieth part of one knight's fee, and by the following annual rents, to be paid at Michaelmas:—for Buckelond and Halse, £3 3s. 11d.; for Tobrydge, 10s. 7d.; for Cleanger, &c., 10s. 2d.; and for Thurlebare, 14s. 5d. The grant was dated at Westminster, the 16th of February, 36 Hen. VIII., 1544-5.†

\* Probably intended for Churchetts, or Churchessets, a payment to the Church of corn as the First-fruits of harvest. See, for another instance, the author's History of Taunton Priory, page 119.

† Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 8, rot. xvii. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 26, mm. (6) 44, (7) 43, (8) 42. Add. MS. B.M. 6366, p. 116. Appendix, No. XXIII.



The more distant portions of the property were disposed of in a similar manner.

On the 18th of July, 1543, in consideration of the sum of £1451 2s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., the King granted to Sir John Horsey the manor of Prymsley, or Promsley,\* in the county of Dorset, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, formerly belonging to the late dissolved Priory of Buckelande, in the County of Somerset. Together with this were granted lands at Thorneforde, Overcompton, and Nethercompton, and at Pynford, in the parish of Shirborne. Prymsley was estimated at the clear annual value of £14 17s. 2d. The lands were to be held of the King in capite, and the annual rent for Prymsley was to be the sum of 29s. 9d., payable at Michaelmas. The Request to purchase was dated the 5th of June, 1543; and the grant at Terlynge, on the day above mentioned.†

One month after a Request to purchase, dated the 6th of July, 1543, the King granted to Richard Parker, of Tawstok, in the County of Devon, gentleman, for the sum of £1436 7s. 10d., the Rectories of Bradford and Hilfaraunce, in the County of Somerset, formerly belonging to the Priory of Barliche; the demesne and manor of Pyxton, and Nynched, formerly belonging to the Priory of Taunton; the manor of Moremaleherbe and Brodewodwiger, in Devon, formerly belonging to and parcel of the late Priory of Mynchyngbukland, in the County of Somerset; the Rectory of Northemolton, and lands at Lynkcombe, Hilfarcombe, and Wykelangforde, &c., formerly belonging to the late Monasteries of Dunkeswell and Frythelstoke, in the County of Devon. Bradford and Hilfaraunce were

\* See page 13 for the original gift.

† Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 2, rot. iiiii. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 6, mm. (1) 38, (2) 37.

of the clear annual value of £16 4s. 6d.; Pyxton and Nynhead, £15 15s.; Lynkcombe and Hilfarcombe £12 7s. 0½d.; Northmolton, of £16; and Moremaleherbe, £3 15s. 3½d. The advowsons were reserved. The property was to be held in capite, by the service of a twentieth part of one knight's fee, and the following annual rents to be paid at Michaelmas:—for Bradford and Hilfaraunce, 32s. 5½d.; for Pyxton, &c., 31s. 6d.; for Lynkcombe, 24s. 8½d.; for Northmolton, 32s.; and for Moremaleherbe, 7s. 6½d. Besides these charges, the grantees were to pay annually to the Curate of Hylfaraunce a stipend of 26s. 8d.; for procurations and synodals for the Church of Bradford, the sum of 12s. 5½d.; to the bailiff of Lynkcombe, his fee of 13s. 4d.; to the Vicar of Northmolton, £17 6s. 8d.; and, lastly, the sum of 66s. 8d., for the said Rectory of Northmolton, to the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of S. Peter at Exon. The grant was dated at Rayne, the 6th of August, 1543.\*

On the 11th of June, 1544, the King granted to Sir John Fulford, Humfrey Colles, Esquire, and their heirs, certain tenements with their appurtenances in the parish of Bromfeld, in the tenure or occupation of Robert Stalyche, John Harle, and John Hewett, formerly belonging to the late Priory of Bukeland. Also a horse mill, and a moiety of a close called Newe Close, and five acres of meadow with their appurtenances in Rysemore, in the County of Somerset, in the occupation of John Grene and Johanna his wife, and formerly belonging to the late Hospital of S. John of Bridgewater. Lands in Devon, formerly belonging to the late monasteries of Canonleighe,

\* Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 1, rot. cxvii. Pat. 35 Hen. VIII., p. 5, mm. 12 (26), 11 (27), 10 (28). Add. MS. B.M. 6365, p. 297.

S. Nicholas at Exon, and Buckfast, in that County, and of Mountague and Clyve, in the County of Somerset, accompanied the aforesaid, and the purchase money amounted to the sum of £1199 18s. 3d. The property belonging to Bukeland was estimated at the clear yearly value of 24s. 4d., the tithe not deducted; and that belonging to S. John of Bridgewater to £4, the tithe also not deducted. The grantees in capite were to pay, at Michaelmas, for the Bridgewater property the yearly rent of 8s.; and for that at Bromfeld 2s. 5¼d. The Request to purchase was dated the 12th of March, 1544; and the grant at Westminster on the day aforesaid.\*

On the 26th of July, 1544, (the Request is dated the 10th of the same month,) the King granted to Roger Taverner and Robert Taverner, gentlemen, two tenements and a mill called Elsam Myll, and certain lands and tenements called Stone Londres, situated in Brompton Raffe, in the County of Somerset, with all their appurtenances, in the tenure or occupation of John Edwardes, and formerly belonging to the late dissolved Priory of Buckelonde, in the said county. The annual value was 24s. 8d.; and it was to be held by a yearly payment, at Michaelmas, under the name of tithe, of 2s. 6d. This was accompanied by large estates in London and the Counties of Northampton, Lincoln, and York, and the amount paid for the whole was £546 17s. 6d. The grant was dated, witness Katharine Queen of England, at Westminster, on the day and year aforesaid.†

On the 8th of November, 1544, a year which witnessed such wholesale changes in the possession of Church property, the King, in consideration of the sum of £269

\* Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 4, rot. clxvi. Pat. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 12, mm. 5 (35), 4 (36), 3 (37).

† Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 5, rot. iii.

13s. 4d., granted to William Bissshoppe, of Bredy, in the County of Dorset, yeoman, and to John Hide, of London, gentleman, and their heirs, the manor of Chylcombe, with all its rights, in the County of Dorset, lately belonging to the Priory of Buklande.\* Also other lands in Southampton, &c. The clear annual value of Chylcombe was reckoned at £14. It was to be held of the King in chief, by payment of a yearly rent of 28s. at Michaelmas. The Request to purchase was dated the 8th of November, 1544; and the grant at Westminster, on the day above mentioned.†

On the 13th of the same month they obtained license, we are told, to alienate a moiety to Thomas Martin, of Longbridgy, and his heirs. William Bissshoppe did not long enjoy his new estate. He died on the 31st of May, 1545, leaving the ominous property to his son John, who succeeded his father at the age of seventeen years, and died four years after, 3 Edward VI!‡

Nine months elapsed before other changes were effected. On the 4th of July, 1545, the King granted to William Hodgys, of Myddelchynnock, in the County of Somerset, and to William Hodgys, of London, son of the former, and their heirs, for the sum of £695 0s. 5d., the site of the Monastery of the Grey Friars of Ivelchester, twenty-nine messuages in the town of Bridgewater, lately belonging to the Hospital of S. John in that town; and three messuages or burgages in the city of Wells,|| in the separate tenure or occupation of Thomas Bodye, Cristofer Cooke, and Leticia Trystes. To these were added other lands in the counties of Dorset and Derby.

\* See page 13 for the original gift.

† Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 4, rot. ciiii<sup>xxi</sup>.

‡ *Hutchins's Dorsetshire*, 2nd Ed., vol. II, p. 293.

|| See page 19 for the original gift.

The property in Ivelchester was reckoned of the clear annual value of 13s. 4d.; that in Bridgewater, of £21 3s. 4d.; and that at Wells, of 49s. It was to be held by fealty, in free soccage, and not in capite. The Request to purchase was dated the 24th of February, 1545; and the grant as above, at Westminster.\*

The spoil was not yet entirely disposed of. For the sum of £1393 8s. 10d., the King granted to John Pope, gentleman, and his heirs, the manor of Kyrton in Holland, in the County of Lincoln, lately belonging to Buckland Priory, with all its houses, lands, and other appurtenances, of the clear yearly value of 22s. An enormous tract in the Counties of Oxford, Gloucester, York, Wilts, Salop, Middlesex, Surrey, and Warwick accompanied the afore-said property. Kyrton was to be held in free soccage, by fealty only, and not in capite. The Request to purchase was dated the — day of July, 1545, and the grant at Westminster, the 3rd of October, 1545.†

By this time, as the reader will have perceived, not much remained either to excite or to gratify the lust of acquisition. My task, accordingly, is all but completed. Of course I cannot pursue further the history of each estate, which has now ceased to be of the interest that it hitherto possessed. The exception, however, which I have made in previous instances, it will not be improper to repeat in this.

So early as four years after the original grant to William Halley, in whose occupation, it will be remembered, the property even then was, King Edward VI., in consideration of the sum of £6 13s. 4d., authorized him to alienate to John Cuffe and John Tynbery, and their heirs,

\* Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 37 Hen. VIII., p. 6, rot. xxx.

† Part. for Grants, in Off. Aug. Orig. 37 Hen. VIII., p. 3, rot. xvi. Pat. 37 Hen. VIII., p. 3, mm. 13 (33), 12 (34), 11 (35), 10 (36), 9 (37).



his capital messuage called Buckelond Priors, with its appurtenances, and two gardens, two orchards, two hundred acres of arable land, thirty-six acres of meadow, seventy-three acres of pasture, and two acres of land covered with water—the Ponds, I presume, to which I drew attention in the beginning of the History—with their appurtenances, in Buckland Priors and Coglod, in the County of Somerset, holden of the King in capite. Also to the aforesaid John Cuffe and John Tynbery special license was given to appropriate the same. The grant was dated at Westminster, the 13th of February, 1548.\*

On the 4th of July, 1608, Edward Rogers, son of George Rogers, of Canington, sold to Sir Henry Hawley the site, circuit and precinct of the late Monastery or Priory of Buckland, with its appurtenances.† The manor, according to Collinson,‡ was subsequently sold by the Hawleys to John Baker, Esq., Receiver General of the land-tax in the County of Somerset, whose son Christopher sold it to George Parker, of Boringdon, in the County of Devon, Esq., and his descendant, John Parker, Baron Boringdon, to the family of the present possessor.

Thus have we traced the history of this interesting spot, from its original selection for the abode of a Religious Community, through ages of dutiful attention to the grand objects for the advancement of which it was so chosen, of varying fortune and frequent struggle, down to its violent alienation from those objects and its compulsory separation from the Society with which they were con-

\* Orig. 2 Edw. VI. p. 1. rot. xlv. Pat. 2 Edw. VI., p. 1, m. (11) 35. Add. MS. B.M. 6367, f. 30. Appendix, No. XXIV.

† Trin. Rec. 9 Jac. i. rot. cxii.

‡ Vol. III. p. 99.

nected. The present appearance of the place gives very little indication of the former of these associations. Various fragments, indeed, of an older structure, as plinth mouldings and similar remains, are noticeable in the more ancient of the farm buildings, and there still exists a barn with some buttresses of the late Perpendicular period. Nothing, however, that I noticed, connected with the structure itself, is necessarily earlier than the sixteenth century, and accordingly all that is now visible may have formed no part of the conventual edifices, but have been the work of the first intruders to accommodate the place to their own purposes. Apart from the Ponds, already described, there are nevertheless a few relics of monastic days, which I have had the happiness of bringing into notice. This has not been effected without some difficulty. On the occasion of repeated visits I had made many and strict enquiries of the labourers employed about the spot, and of the neighbours in general, as to the discovery or existence of any ancient remains either of the buildings and their ornamental accessories, or of the instruments, utensils, or other evidences of the religious or domestic life of the olden possessors. For a long time I could obtain for my queries nothing but an uniform negative. At length one of a large body of farm servants set me upon the track of possessing myself of the rings of which mention has already been made, and eventually succeeded in recollecting that several large gravestones with illegible inscriptions had been dug up many years before—it was in 1836—from three to four feet under the surface of what is now the kitchen garden of the mansion. These after a long search I had at length the gratification of recovering. It is clear, from several previous notices,\*

\* See pp. 11, 27, 37, 74.

that there were two Churches appropriated to the adjacent Societies, the greater belonging to the Prioress and her Sisters, and dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and S. Nicholas, the less in the possession of the Preceptor and his Brethren. In which of them the remains thus brought to light originally found a place, or whether in the church-yard, also previously mentioned, it is now of course impossible to determine. The Priory Church, however, as I hinted in a former page, would appear to have been their most probable locality. The most ancient was a portion of an incised slab, (*see the figure*) with a few Lombardic characters all but obliterated :—

\* : **HC · P** \* \* \* \* \* **ELC** : \*

The next was a fragment of the fifteenth century, commencing with **Drate pro**, immediately after which came the envious fracture that prevented all identification of it with the old worthy whose memory it was intended to immortalize. (*See the figure.*) Parts of four letters of a second line remained—**land**—no doubt the last syllable of the name of the House—thus :—

**Drate pro**  
**land**

A third fragment, of the same period as the last, read

**Scherebo**  
**ppicietur d**

The former line had its two concluding letters imperfect, but represented, perhaps, a part of the word “Schereborn;” the latter was evidently a portion of the well known formula. (*See the figure.*) There was yet another memorial, and that of a most touching character. It was the only one that was found entire, and had accordingly been taken some care of

REDDULLA:

Orate pro

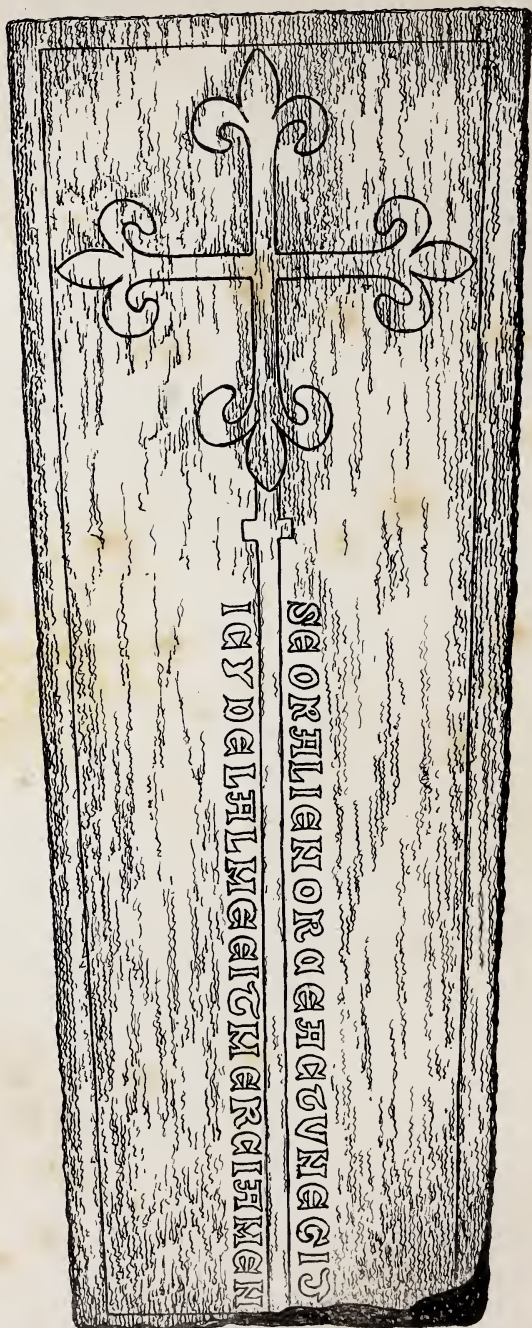
Schizro

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SAORHLIANORAEHCVNGAIC  
IDYDALHLNAGAITNARRCIIHMAN

FROM MYNCHIN BUCKLAND PRIORY.

*Tho. Hugo del. & lith. 1861.*

and placed in a cellar. Nothing, however, was known of it, except that it had upon it a number of old letters which nobody could read. I duly obtained leave, most courteously accorded by the tenant of the mansion, to examine the mysterious relic; and, after transporting a range of brewing utensils which were marshalled upon it, discovered at length the object of my search covered with the dust that many years during which it had been untouched had collected on its surface. This was soon removed, and I was then most amply rewarded for my labour. The object brought to light was a noble incised slab, (*see the figure*) about seven feet long by four feet broad, of thirteenth or early fourteenth century work, in commemoration, as I conjecture, of a deceased Prioress. A very beautiful Lombardic cross occupied the centre, on either side of which was one line of the inscription, almost as sharply defined as when it left the hand of the old workman:—

SCORIALICORDACTURGOIT  
ICORDCLAIPECEITPERCEJACE

“Sister Alienor of Actune lies here, on whose soul God have mercy. Amen.” The epitaph is slightly abbreviated from the more usual formula, but the letters are remarkably fine, and the whole is of a truly artistic character. This, however, we may consider its least interesting peculiarity. It is eloquent of something higher than even Christian art, how noble and beautiful soever. Who Sister Alienor of Actune was, although this is not forgotten elsewhere, is now, I fear, beyond the power of the genealogist to discover for us and declare. But this venerable gravestone, disinterred from its long night of centuries, has once more made the world acquainted with her name, and will now, doubtless, through her unworthy remembrancer, do so to a

far wider extent than it ever transmitted it before. Such publicity will not now interfere with her repose. And that which has at length furnished so graceful a memorial of her is surpassingly worthy of reverent remark. It is a silent and yet speaking witness of one who "did what she could" in her ancient day; who, perhaps with much to discourage and distress her, laboured and fainted not in her high resolve; and at length, when human toils were over, entered into that rest for which, it cannot be too much to imagine, her life in this sacred home very eminently tended to prepare her. Nor shall I, as I hope, be considered fanciful in adding, that it may symbolize also the System with which it was connected—buried, past, and gone—yet preservative, and indeed full, of beautiful forms and holy thoughts for those who will reverently examine it and wipe away the dust that has settled upon its surface, and trace, as they so well may, its distinguishing lines, telling at once of the Cross which was its centre, the union which was its strength, and the hope of final mercy which was alike its mainstay and its reward.

THOMAS HUGO.

## A P P E N D I X .

## No. I.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

. . . . . ANDE. Wms de Erlegh p' salute a'ie Henrici  
 Regis et Ael . . . . . sui R' Henric' & alioru' filioru'  
 & filiaru' suaru' . . . . . conc' eis tot<sup>a</sup>m de Buckland &  
 ecc' de Pereton' . . . . . plantand' & ordinand' p'  
 manu' Tho: Archep'i Avun . . . . . religionem apud  
 Buckland & cu' usu eccl'aru' & . . . . .

[MS. in Off. Armor, L. 17, f. 141.]

Anno d'nice incarnationis 1434 hunc libru' taliter  
 co'pilavit frater Joh'es Stillingflete de no'ib' fundator'  
 hospitalis s'ci Joh'is Jerusalem in Anglia &c.

[MS. in Off. Armor, L. 17, f. 153.]

BUKLAND. Will'ms de Erlegh p' salute a'ie Regis  
 Henrici & Alienore Regine & filij sui Regis Henrici &  
 alior' filior' & filiar' suar' p' remedio a'ie ip'ius Will'mi  
 & vxoris sue dedit tota' t'ra' de Buklande & ecclia' de  
 Perreton' cu' alijs ecclijs et t'ris suis in diu's loc' vt pat'  
 p' carta' inde confecta' ad plantandu' & ordinandu' p'  
 manu' Thome archidiaconi a'uncl'i ip'ius Will'mi de Erlegh  
 Religione' apud Bukland & q<sup>d</sup> iid'm Cano'ici  
 sic plantati et ordinati in eodem loco p'de'as t'ras & eccl'ias  
 in vsus suos p'p'os in pura' p'petua' elemosina'  
 possiderent.



## No. II.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Will'ms d' Erlegh p'dict' dn's de Driston dedit ad edificand' domu' de B. . . . cu' eccl'ia de Pereton, cu' o'ib' capellis membris &c. s's ecc' de Chedsey . . . o'i jure q'd fres' he'nt in eccl'ia de Poulett cu' capella de Huntw'rh & Newton Comit'is & de Thurlackston & de Sirdeston & de Newton & eccl'ia de Bekynton & de Kynm'sdon & de Sirston &c.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153b.]

Will'mus de Erlegh p'dc'us dn's de Driston dedit ad edifica'da' domu' de Bukland cu' eccl'ia Pereton cu' om'ib' membris capellis & p'tin' suis s' eccl'ia' de Chedsey q' est me'bru' eius & cu' om'i iure q'd ff'res hospital' h'nt v'l habere debebu't in eccl'ia de Poulet no'ie eccl'ie de Pereton cu' capella de Huntworth & capella de Neweton Comit' & capella de Thurlakeston & capella d' Sirdeston & capella de Neweton Regis & dedit eccl'ia' de Bekynton' cu' om'ib' p'tin' & eccl'ia' de Kynm'sdon ac eccl'ia' de Sirston cu' alijs pl'rib' t'ris & bonis.

## No. III.

[MS. in Coll. Arm., L. 17, f. 155.]

Ip'e (Henricus Rex Anglie II.) ecia' confirmavit domu' de Bukland vt sorores ib'm & non alibi remanerent.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Qui tamen religiosi p' interfecc'oe cuiusd'am Scenesca . . . . . ip'ius Will'i d' Erlegh dn's Henric' Rex 2 fecit eos . . . . . Napoli tunc p'or hospit de S<sup>ti</sup> Johis J'r'm in Angl ap . . . . . multoru' et Anglie p'ceru' p' collocandis ib'm soror . . . . . ut fr'es p'd'ci in nullo alio loco in Angl' retin' . . . . . nisi in domo de Buckland.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 155.]

Quos quid'm Cano'icos postea p' plures annos p' eor' culpa & forisfactura, eo videl't quod quend'am senescallu'

suu' consangu'em Will'mi de Erlegh int'fesseru't [interfece-  
runt] dn's Rex Henricus II<sup>s</sup> p' tunc existens fecit amoueri,  
et f'ri Garn'io de Neapoli tunc p'ori Hospitalis sc'i Johis  
Jher'<sup>lm</sup> in Anglia apud London consensu Rad'i Cantuar'  
archei'pi & Reginald' Bathon' e'pi & multor' p'cer' Anglie  
tam cl'icor' q<sup>m</sup> laicor' easd'm t'ras & ecclecias p' collocandis  
ib'm sororibus donauit ac confirmauit circa a<sup>os</sup> dni Mill'mo  
c<sup>m</sup> lxxx<sup>m</sup> sub conuenco'ne videli't q<sup>d</sup> id'm p'or seu sui  
successores in nulla alia domo sua in Anglia retineret  
sorores sui ordinis [ordinis] n' in p'dc'a domo de Bukland.

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No. IV.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Que quidem sorores aliq . . . . . in domibus  
p'tic'laribus & Canonicos p'dctos in . . . . .  
prior tamen p'dict' consensu Regio decolla . . . . . fecit  
sorores . . . . .

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153.]

Que quid'm sorores olim sp' suu' morabant viz apud  
Hamton iuxta Kyngeston apud Kerebrooke & Swynfeld  
& alijs loc'. Deinde frat' Garnerius p'dcus p'or de consensu  
regio eosd'm cano'icos tres viz in domu' hospital' p'd'ci ad  
petic'one' eor' suscepit et h'itu' eiusd'm hospital' tribuit &  
duos in p'oratu' de Tanton ac vnu' in p'oratu' de Berlith &  
vnu' in monast'iu' sc'i Barth'i de Smithfeld apud London  
Reginaldus ep'us Bathon' p'dc'us ip'is hec petentib' &  
obtantib' in Religione cano'icor' recipi fecit. Postmodu'  
vero hijs p'act' p'fatus ffrat' Garnarius p'or sorores in diu's  
p'cept'ijs ordinis sui in Anglia vt p'd'cit' existentes vt p'dicit'  
congregari & ap<sup>d</sup> Bukland de consensu ac volu'tate Regio  
necnon consensu om'i quor' int'fuit collocari fecit videli't  
sororem Milsante' apud Standon sororem Joh'am apud  
Hamton sororem Basilia' apud Kerebrooke sororem Ama-  
bilia' & sorore' Amisia' de Malketon' apud Shenegey  
sorore' Xpmam d' Hoggeshawe apud Hoggeshawe sorore'  
Petronillam apud Gosford et sororem Agnetam apud  
Clanefelde vt in eod'm loco de Buckland eod'm sorores &  
sue succ' deo inp'p'm deseruient.

## No. V.

[MS. Cott. Nero, E. vi., f. 467b.]

Nomina Prioru' Hospitalis Sancti Joh'is Jerl'm in Anglia.

Frat' Garnarius de Neapoli erat primus Prior tempore fundaco'is Soror' domus de Bukland temp'e Regis Henrici sc'di qui congregauit sorores tunc p' diu'sa loca disp'sas ac temp'e d'ne ffine prime Priorisse ib'm que Priorissa vixit in ip'o statu lx annis. Iste erat Prior p' pl'es annos ante passionem Sc'i Thome Martiris & obiit vltimo die Augusti.

Frat' Ric'us de Turk Prior temp'e eiusdem Priorisse obiit xij<sup>mo</sup> die Augusti.

Frat' Rad'us de Dyna Prior temp'e eiusdem Priorisse obiit xiiij<sup>mo</sup> die Maij.

Frat' Gilb'tus de Veer Prior temp'e eiusdem Priorisse dedit sororib' domus . . . Bukland c<sup>s</sup> annue pens: exeunt. de man'io de Reynh<sup>m</sup> & obiit xiiij<sup>mo</sup> die Augusti.

Frat' Hugo de Alneto Prior temp'e eiusdem Priorisse obiit xxij<sup>o</sup> die Nouembr'.

Frat' Alanus Prior & Ep'us de Bangor temp'e eiusdem Priorisse obiit xix<sup>o</sup> die Maij.

Frat' Rob'tus Thesaurarius Prior tempore eiusdem Priorisse obiit xxvj<sup>to</sup> die Octobr'.

Frat' Terricus de Nussa obiit xxj<sup>o</sup> die Decembr' anno d'ni mill'imo cc<sup>mo</sup> xxxvij<sup>mo</sup>.

Frat' Rob'tus de Maunby Prior obiit xiiij<sup>o</sup> die mens' Octobr'.

Frat' Rog'us de Veer Prior dedit eccl'ie de Clerkenwell vna' de sex ydrijs in quib' Jhesus conu'tit aquam in vinu' anno d'ni mill'imo cc<sup>mo</sup> lxxix<sup>o</sup> & obiit xv die ffebruar' anno d'ni mill'imo cc<sup>mo</sup> lxx<sup>o</sup>.

Frat' Petrus de Hakh<sup>m</sup> Prior tempore Regis E. primi obiit xj<sup>o</sup> die Januar'.

Frat' Simon Botard Prior obiit iij<sup>o</sup> die Maij.

Frat' Helyas Smethton Prior obiit xxvij die April'.

Frat' Steph'us ffulburn Prior obiit primo die Januar'.

Frat' Joseph Chauncy Prior obiit xix<sup>o</sup> die Maij. Iste fieri fecit capellam d'ni Prioris in domo de Clerkenwell temp'e E. p'mi a conquestu.

Frat' Walterus Prior adquisiuit p'ceptorias de Quenyngton & Shenegey & plures terras & ten' & obiit xxviij<sup>o</sup> [?] die Augusti.

Frat' Will's de Haunle Prior fieri fecit claustrum de Clerkenwell anno d'ni mill'imo ccc<sup>mo</sup> lxxxiiij<sup>to</sup> et regni regis E. primi xij<sup>o</sup> et obiit iiij<sup>to</sup> die ffebruar' anno d'ni sup<sup>d</sup>co.

Frat' Ric'us Pauley Prior tempore Regis E. filij E. obiit iiij<sup>o</sup> die Augusti.

Frat' Rob'tus de Dyna Prior obiit xxiiij<sup>to</sup> die Nouembr'.

Frat' Will's Tothall Prior obiit xij<sup>o</sup> die Octobr' anno d'ni mill'imo ccc<sup>mo</sup> xvij<sup>o</sup> lr'a d'nicalis D.

Frat' Thomas L'archier Prior obiit xxvij<sup>o</sup> die Augusti anno d'ni mill'imo ccc<sup>mo</sup> xxix<sup>o</sup> hic dedit sororib' de Bukland xl<sup>s</sup> annuatim imp'p'm p'cipiend' de man'io de Hidon' p'tin' ad Templecombe.

Frat' Leonardus de Tyb'tis Prior obiit vltimo die Januar' temp'e huius bona Templarior' data sunt Hospitalarijs.

## No. VI.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 148b.]

KEREBROOKE.—Matildis Comitissa de Clare vxor Will'i comit' de Clare ac mat' Ric'i comit' de Clare dedit ——— so'rib' dom' de Bukland xij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup> solvend' annuati' p' man' p'ceptoris ib'm p'o temp'e existent' & alia pl'ra bona Hec donac'o f'ca fuit apud Westmon'. a<sup>o</sup> qui'to rr' Ric'i p'mi & a<sup>o</sup> d'ni mill'mo c' lxxxij<sup>o</sup> & tempore ff'ris Ala' p'oris hospitalis in Anglia & Ep'i de Bangor.

## No. VII.

will be found included in No. V.

## No. VIII.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Deinde frater Hugo de Alneto p'or hospit p'd' consensu fr . . . . d'ne Lorette comitisse Leicestrie ad inveniend' j fre'm Capella . . . celebrantem miss'am gloriose Virginis ; s's in excambio p' ter' alijs . . . .

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153b.]

Deinde ffrat' Hugo de Alneto p'or Hospital' p'dci de co'i consensu & volluntate ffr'm capituli concessit dn'e Lorrette

comitisse Leycestrie ad inveniendu' vnu' ffr'm capellanu' cotidie celebrat'um missa' gloriose virginis Maria [Marie] eccl'ia Soror' p'dcar' p' c'tis t'ris redit' alijs que p'dca comitissa contulit domui hospital' sc'i Joh'is in p'p'os vsus soror' p'dcar' de Bukland conuertend' Ita q<sup>d</sup> p'd'ctus ffrat' capellanus nulli alij s'uic'o deputabit' n' p'p'e gloriose v'ginis minist'io in eccl'ia p'd'ca.

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### No. IX.

[Cart. 11 Hen. III., p. 2, m. 6.]

P' Hospital' de Bocland. Rex &c. salt'. Insp<sup>e</sup>ximus cartam Lorette quonda' Comitisse Leycestr' f'cam D'o & b'e Marie & s'co Joh'i Bapt'e & b'atis paup'ib' s'ce domus hospital' Ierosol' ad sust'ntaco'em sorror' de Bocland \* \* in h' uerba. Not' sit om'ib' X'pi fidelib' tam p'sentib' q' futuris hoc script' visuris v'l auditoris q'd ego Loretta comitissa Leycestr' dedi & concessi D'o & b'e Marie & sc'o Joh'i Bapt'e & b'is paup'ib' domus hospital' Ierosol' ad sust'ntaco'em soror' de Boclaund D'o s'uienciu' & ad inueniend' quendam cap'll'm fr'em in eade' domo qui cotidie & p'petuo missam in honore b'e Virginis Marie i' maiori eccl'ia ap' Bokland. ad altare b'e Virginis celebret p' salute anime mee & d'ni Rob'i viri mei Com' quonda' Leicestr' & p' salute a'iar' p'ris & m'ris mee & om'iu' ancessor' & successor' meor' tota' t'ram meam de Noteston' & totam t'ram meam de Ynesford ex<sup>a</sup> aq<sup>m</sup> & vlt<sup>a</sup> aq<sup>m</sup> & lxiiij acas de d'nico meo sup' Ruwedon' & totam t'ram meam de Ridescot' & de Hele & de Chorlecot' & de Tunecot'. & de Boteburn' & totam t'ram q' tenet Philipp' at Viam cu' ho'ib' p'd'cas t'ras tenentib'. & p't'ea cent' acas de d'nico meo in Frem'esmore & boscu' meu' qui uocat' Anc'wd' & vnu' ferling' ad Roitheyne cu' om'ib' p'tin' suis in man'io de Toustok cu' pasturis & om'ib' aliis ad p'd'cas t'ras p'tin'tib'. Et p't'ea om'imoda' com'unam int' ten'ta mea vbiq' lib'e & \* h'end' & possidend' in p'petuam & puram elemosina' sic' ulla elemos' lib'ius & quic'ius dari potest. & vt h' mea donac'o futuris temp'ib' p'petue firmitatis robur optineat. eam p'sentis sc'p' munim'e cu' sigilli mei app'oe dign' duxi roborare. Hiis testib'. Mag'ro Lamb'to subdecano Wal'nsi d'no Philippo de Alben'. d'no Rog'o de La Cuche. Ada' fil'



Hondebrand' Mag'ro Vmfr' Canon Cycestr' Mag'ro Regin' de Mereston'. Will'o capell'o de Bukingeh'. Walt'o cl'rico de Langeh'. Thom' cl'rico de Glouecestr'. Nich' de Wyleya. & aliis. Nos hanc donat' & concessione' rata' & g<sup>at</sup>as h'entes. p'd'co hospitali & sororib' p'd'cis eam p' nob' & h'edib' n'ris concedim' & co'firmamus. T. ut sup<sup>a</sup> Dat' ut sup<sup>a</sup>. (Dat' p' manu' R. Cycestr' ep'i &c. ap' Westm. xvj die Jul' anno &c. xj<sup>o</sup>.)

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No. X.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Rad' filius Will'mi de Bremerye dedit Sororib' p'd' ecc' de Toland. Alan' filius Ant'i Russell eccl<sup>am</sup> de Danington in dioc. Linc. Warin' de Aula, Budescombe &c.

Ascuid Musard Chiltcombe Wysang' & Bochelcotte.  
Rob'tus Arundale Halse &c.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153b.]

Rad'us filius Will'i de Briwere dedit sororib' ib'm ecclia' de Toland cu' p'tin'.

Alanus filius Ant'i Russell dedit ecclia' de Donington in dioc' Lyncolne p'tin' eisd'm.

Warinus de Aula dedit Bodescombe p'tin' eisd'm sororibus.

Ascuid Musard dedit Chiltcombe Wysangre & Bochelcote.

Rob'tus Arundale dedit Halse c'm p'tin.

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No. XI.

[Pat. 12 Hen. III., m. 2.]

P' sororib' de Bocland.—D'ns R' i'tuitu D'i co'cessit sororib' de ordine Hospital' S'ci Joh'is J'rlm ap' Bocland d'o s'uietib' & s'uit'is qd singul' sept' capiant i' p'co d'ni R' de Neuton de mortuo bosco eiusd' p'ci vna' carectatam busce ad focu' suu'. Et q' compete'tius i' estate qa' i' hyeme cape' pot'nt p'd'cam busca', co'cessit eis d'ns R'

q'd a Pasch' usq' ad festu' S'ci Pet' ad Vincula busca' p'dcam capiant i' p'dco p'co ad num'm carectar' q' de toto anno eis compet'nt sed'm concess' n'ram p'dcam. In cui' &c. T. R. ap. Neubir' iij die Aug'.

Et mand' Ric'o de Wrotha' qd eas p'd'cam busca' cap'e p'mittat sic' p'dc'm est. T'. ut s<sup>a</sup>.

## No. XII.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153.]

Deinde fratr' Terricus de Mussa p'or hospital' p'dci de concilio ffr'm gen'alis capit'li dedit d'cis sororib' de Bukland & successorib' suis xxx<sup>ta</sup> & octo m<sup>arcas</sup> duodecim solidos & octo denarios st'lingor' annuati' recipiend' inp'p'm ad duos anni t'minos viz ad f'm pasche decem & noue' ma'cas sex solidos & quatuor denarios de p'ceptore d' Bukland qui p' tempore fu'it ita q<sup>d</sup> p'ceptor de p'dcis xxxviij ma'c' xij<sup>s</sup> & viij<sup>d</sup> a d'co Terrico & successoribus suis h'ebit allocac'one' sup' responce'one sua soluenda.

## No. XIII.

[MS. Cott. Tib. E. ix., f. 23.]

Consequent<sup>r</sup> fr' Rog'us de Ver p'or hospit'lis p'dict in adventu suo ad . . . . p' statu dom' ordinavit &c.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 153b.]

Consequent' v<sup>o</sup> ffrat' Rog'us de Ver p'or hospital' p'dci in aduentu suo ad Bukland p' statu domus videndo invenit distancia' & discordia' int' p'iozem p'ceptorem & p'orissa' ac conuentu' dom' de Bukland p' diu's reb' d'cas priorissa' & sorores tangentib' et assensu capit'li sui de Melcheburn ad p'petua' pace' int' ip'os s'uanda' ordinavit int' cet'a q<sup>d</sup> p'dc'e p'orissa & conuentus h'ebunt senscallu' suu' ad mensa' p'ceptoris & unu' garc'one' sedentem cu' garconib' p'ceptoris & erit ibi cotidie in mensa nisi dux'it h'ue s'm dicti senescalli & ad f'm sc'i Mich'is cu' tinere volu'it senescallus curia' de la hele h'ebit de selario qui'q' albos panes & costrellos suos plenos s'uicie et ad id'm f'm p' cur' de Kynm'sdon d' Primmilegh tenend' h'ebit totid'm & ad le

hokeday totide' equitatura' vero & om'ia alia necc'ia h'ebit de lib'ac'oe & ordinaco'e p'orissa [p'orisse] & conuent'. Et si in aliquo deliquerit, licebit p'orisse ea' [eu'] defendere ne de bonis ear' int'mittat sed non eu' remouere absq' p'ore. It'm h'ebunt saserdote' s'clarem ad celebrandu' p' ani'a Sororis ffine quond'm p'orisse ib'm & a'iab' fundator' & b'nfactor' d'ce dom' qui erit in mensa cu' ffrib' & lectu' in thalamo int' sas'dotes & cl'icos & p' relicu' tempus sed'm dispoco'ne' p'orisse ita q'd p'ceptor he'at allocacone' de quinq' m'arer' p' mensa d'ci sacerdot' & ecia' vni' ffris celebrant' missa' be' Marie & ecia' tres solidos ad f'm sc'i Mich'is p' cl'ico de capella.

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No. XIV.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 156.]

Edwardus Rex Anglie a conquestu p'mus concessit — vnu' mercatu' singul' sept' p' die' Lune apud Man'iu' suu' de Halse in Com' Som's.

[Cart. 18 Edw. I., m. 19, n. 80.]

P' P'ore hospitalis S'ci Joh'is Je'rlm in Angl'. R' archiep'is &c. salt'm. Sciatis nos concessisse & hac carta n'ra confirmasse dil'co nob' in X'po f'ri Will'o de Henleye Priori Hospital' S'ci Joh'is Jer'lm in Angl' q'd ipe & successores sui imp'petuu' h'eant vnum m'catum sing'lis septimanis p' diem Lune apud man'ium suu' de Hause in Com' Som's'. Nisi m'catum illud sit ad nocumentu' vicinar' m'cator'. Concessim' eciam &c. — Quare volum' & firmit' p'cipim' p' nob' & h'edib' n'ris q'd p'deus Prior & successores sui imp'petuu' h'eant p'd'em m'catu' apud man'ium suu' de Hause cu' om'ib' lib'tatib' & lib'is consuetudinib' ad hui'modi m'catum p'tinentib'. Nisi &c. — Hiis testib' ven'abilib' p'rib' G. Wygorn' R. Bathon' & Wellen. A. Dunolmens' & Th. Meneuens' Ep'is. Edmundo fr'e n'ro. Will'o de Valencia auunc'lo n'ro. Gilb'to de Clare Com' Glouc' & H'tf'. Henrico de Lacy comite Linc'. Humfrido de Bohun comite Heref' & Essex. Rog'o de Bigod comite Norf' & Marescallo Angl'. Ottone de Grandisono. Petro de Chaumpnent. Ric'o de Bosco & aliis. Dat' p' manu' n'ram apud Westm. vj die Maij.

## No. XV.

will be found included in No. V.

## No. XVI.

[MS. Harl. 6965, p. 17.]

Official. Cur. Cant. dicreto viro mag<sup>r</sup>o Ric<sup>o</sup> de Thistelden officiali d<sup>ni</sup> Radulphi ep<sup>i</sup> Bath. & Well. salut. Ex parte religiosorum viroru' Prioris & fr<sup>um</sup> Hosp. sci Joh. Jer<sup>lm</sup> in Angl. nobis extitit intimatum q<sup>d</sup> cu' vos preterderetis prefatos religiosos ad exhibendu' titulu' si quem haberent in ecc<sup>lis</sup> de Northpederton, Durston, Halse, Bromfild, & Kynemersden, Bath. & Well. dioc. quas in usus proprios canonici possidebant, & possiderant ab antiquo, & ad prestand' vener. p<sup>ri</sup> pred<sup>co</sup> obedientiam rac<sup>oe</sup> eccl<sup>i</sup>aru' pred<sup>carum</sup> coram vobis d<sup>ci</sup> p<sup>ris</sup> commissario speciali ad judiciu' evocatos pars eorundem religiosoru' cora' vobis in judiciu' sufficienter comparens, ut sibi copiam commissionis & certificatorij citaco<sup>is</sup> p' vos in hac parte pretensarum fieri faceretis, a vobis cum instantia debita postulavit, sed vos — effectualiter exaudire, aut copiam hujusmodi eidem facere non curastis, sed d<sup>cos</sup> religiosos contumaces, cu' non essent, pronunciastis, ipsosq' — in immoderata pecunie summa multastis, ipsamq' multam a preceptore f<sup>ribus</sup> & sororibus domus d<sup>corum</sup> religiosoru' de Boclaunde d<sup>ce</sup> dioc. levanda' fieri decrevistis & levare mandastis &c. appellatu' ad sede' Ap<sup>licam</sup>, — quare vobis inhibemus — ne pendente in Cur. Cant. hujusmodi negotio quicquam hac occasione in d<sup>ce</sup> partis appellantis prejudiciu' attemptetis &c. dat. Lond. 6 Kal. Oct. [1329.]

## No. XVII.

[MS. in Coll. Armor, L. 17, f. 156b.]

Henric' Rex Anglie iij' [iiij'] ampliavit & plenius declaravit carta' q<sup>am</sup> Henric' Rex Anglie p<sup>genitor</sup> suus concessit p<sup>orisse</sup> & sororib' demus de Bukeland videli<sup>t</sup> q<sup>d</sup> ip<sup>e</sup> quali<sup>t</sup> septimana imp<sup>p</sup>m cap<sup>ent</sup> in p<sup>co</sup> suo de Pederton tres carectatas busce p' focali suo & ista v<sup>ba</sup> tres carectatas

busce de spinis alno & arabil' ad focu' suu' & postea inveniab't<sup>r</sup> q<sup>d</sup> p'd'ce p'orissa & sorores non erant capaces d'ce concessionis eo q<sup>d</sup> sunt obedienciare P'oris Hospital' S'ci Joh'is Jher'lm in Anglia i'o custodes d'ni Regis i'bm d'cam concessione' h'ere non p'misit. Quare Rex Henric' q<sup>artus</sup> p'd'cus de gra' sp'ali a<sup>o</sup> sui x<sup>o</sup> concessit p' salute a'ie sue ac Joh'ne consort' sue n'on Maria [Marie] consort' sue defuncte q<sup>d</sup> p'or Hospital' & succ' sui imp'p'm p' se & s'uiant' suos de Buk' p'cipiant quali't septi'ana iij carectatas subbosci infra p'cu' suu' de Pederton viz Thorn aller mapell & hasell ad vsum & p'ficuu' d'car' P'orisse & soror' & succ' suar' imp'p'm. Et q<sup>d</sup> quelit' carectata subbosci p'd'ci existat de tractu sex equor' & q<sup>d</sup> ip'i p'st'nant succidant & carient ad voluntate' sua' subboscu' p'dcu' quol't a<sup>o</sup> a festo An'unc' be' Marie vsq' f'm Omi' Scor' q<sup>d</sup> antea erat concess' eis a Pasca vsq' f'm S'ci Petri ad uincula absq' impedimento seu p'turbac'one aliquali officiarior' d'ni Regis.

[Pat. 10 Hen. IV., p. 1, m. 19.]

P' Priorissa & sororib' de Bucland. R' om'ib' ad quos &c. sal'tm. Sciatis q'd cum dil'ce nob' in Xpo Priorissa & sorores ordinis hospitalis S'ci Joh'is Jer'lm de Bucland nobis monstrau'int qual' nobilis p'genitor n'r Henr' nup' Rex Angl' p' cartam suam quam confirmauim' concessit sororib' domus p'dce tunc deo s'uiantib' & s'uituris qd ip'e quali't septimana imp'pm cap'ent in parco suo de Perton iam vocato Pederton tres carectatas busce p' focali suo p' ista v'ba tres carectatas busce de spinis alno & arabl' ad focum suu' ac p' eo qd competencius extitit ad capiend' buscam p'dcam in estate q'm in yeme concessit eis qd ip'e cap'ent buscam p'dcam in parco p'dco a Pascha vsq' festum S'ci Petri ad vincula ad num'u' carectar' que eis de toto anno p'tinerent iuxta concessionem p'dcam p'ut in carta & confirmac'oe p'dcis plenius continet' qd q' vigore concessionis & confirmac'ois p'dcar' p'fate Priorissa & sorores in pacifica om'n' p'dcar' carectar' busce infra parcum p'dem annuatim p'ut in concessione & confirmac'oe p'dcis fit mencio a tempore confecc'ois ear'dem extiterunt absq' aliquo impedimento seu g'uamine n'ri vel p'genitor' n'ror' p'dcor' aut custodum parci p'dci qui p' tempore fuerunt seu alior' ministror' vel officiarior' ibidem quor'cumq'



quousq' iam tarde q'd nunc custos n'r ibidem ipas buscam p'dcam aut aliquam parcellam eiusdem iuxta concessionem & confirmacoem p'dcas h'ere non p'misit p' eo qd p'dce Priorissa & sorores sunt obedienciarie Priori hospitalis S'ci Joh'is Jer'lm in Angl' ac qd ip'e p'sone capaces p'ut p'dcus custos sup' ip'as imponit non existunt. Vnde nob' supplicarunt sibi p' nos de gra' & remedio in hac parte p'uideri. Nos de gra' n'ra sp'ali & ad effe'm qd p'dce Priorisa & sorores p' salubri statu n'ro ac carissime consortis n're Johanne dum vixim' & p' a'iab' n'ris cum ab hac luce mig<sup>a</sup>u'im' necnon p' a'ia carissime consortis n're Marie defuncte deuocius exorent & qd om'imoda ambiguitas & dubia hui' v'bor' de spinis alno & arabl' in concessione p'dca specificator' amoueant' concessim' p' nobis & heredib' n'ris quantum in nob' est Walt'o Grendon Priori d'ci hospitalis S'ci Joh'is Jerl'm in Angl' & successorib' suis impp'm qd ip'e & successores sui p' se & s'uientes suos d'ci hospitalis de Bucland h'eant & p'cipiant quali't septimana tres carectatas subbosci infra boscum n'rm p'dem siue Parcum de Pederton videl't thorn aller mapel & hasell ad vsum & p'ficuu' p'dcar' Priorisse & soror' & successor' suar' impp'm et q'd quel't carectata subbosci p'dci de tractu sex equor' existit q'dq' p'fatus Prior & successores sui p'dci vel s'uientes sui p'dci h'eant & p'cipiant p'dcas tres carectatas subbosci vt p'dem est impp'm & qd ip'i p'sternant succidant & carient ad voluntatem suam subboscum p'dem p' focali p'dcar' Priorisse & soror' & successor' suar' quol't anno a festo Anunciaco'is b'e Marie vsq' festum O'im Scor' ad num'u' carectar' que eis aut successorib' suis p' totu' annu' p'tinebunt absq' p'tbaco'e impedimento seu g<sup>a</sup>uamine n'ri vel heredum n'ror' aut Custodis n'ri d'ci bosci n'ri vel parci seu alt'ius officarij siue ministri n'ri vel heredum n'ror quor'cumq'. In cuius &c. T. R. apud West'm xiiij die Nouemb'i. p' b're de priuato sig'.

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## No. XVIII.

[MS. Lansd. 200, ff. lxxxiii, lxxxiii b.]

ASSEMBLIA tent' in domo de Clerkenwel xx die Januarij, 1500, P'ntib' ib'm p'sonal'r R<sup>do</sup> d. p'ori ffr' Jo. Kendal. ff. H.

Hawley. ff. B. Pek. ff. Ro. Dauson. ff. T. Newport. ff. Ro. Danyel. ff. A. Chetwod. ff. Jo. Tonge. ff. Jo. Bowth. & ff. Will'o Darel P'ceptrib'—

OM'IB' X'pi fidelibus ad quos p'sens scriptum Indentatum peruen'it ffrater Joh'es Kendall Prior Hospit'lis Sancti Joh'is J'rlm in Anglia Et eiusdem P'oris Conf'res Salt'm in d'no sempit'na'. SCIATIS nos p'fatos Priorem & conf'res vna'mi nostris assensu et consensu tradidisse et ad firma' dimisisse Joh'i Vernay de ffarefelde in Com' Som's' armigero preceptoria' n'ram de Buclande Prioris in dicto Com' cu' manerijs de Bodmescomb et Cove in Com' Deuon' eidem p'ceptorie p'tinentib' et cu' om'ib' et sing'lis alijs dominijs t'ris et ten'tis pratis pascuis et pasturis redditib' et s'uicijs conf'rijs in Com' Som's' & Deuon' curijs cu' ear' p'ficujs decimis oblaco'ib' bonis et catallis felonu' et fugitiuor' et cu' om'ib' alijs libertatib' emolimentis et com'oditatib' quibuscuq' ad d'cam p'ceptorial' qualit'cumq' spectantib' et p'tinentib' BOSCS & subboscis aduocac'onib' Eccl'iar' wardis maritagijs & releuijs duntaxat exceptis Ac nobis p'fato Priori et succ' n'ris om'ino res'uat' HABEND' & tenend' predicta' p'ceptorial' cu' om'ib' suis p'tinen' p'dict' except' p'except' p'fato Joh'i Vernay et assignatis suis a festo Natiuitatis Sc'i Joh'is Bap<sup>te</sup> prox' futur' post data' p'sens' vsq' ad fine' et term' Triginta annor' extu'c p'x' sequens et plenarie complendor' REDDENDO inde an<sup>tim</sup> nobis p'fato P'ori et succ' n'ris apud thesauria' n'ram de Clerkenwell p'pe London Nonaginta et tres libras sex solidos & octo denarios sterlingor' ad festa Purificaco'is b'te Marie Virginis et Sc'i Barnabe ap'li equis porc'onib' durante term'o p'dicto It'm p'dictus ffirmarius et assignati sui sumptib' suis p'prijs tenebu't debita' et honesta' hospitalitatem infra dicta' p'ceptorial' Necno' sumptib' suis inuenient sed'm antiqua' consuetudine' quinq' Capellanos videlic' duos Capellanos de cruce vel alios duos quos nos p'dictus Prior vel succ' n'ri deputabimus infra Eccl'iam de Buclande priorissa vnu' Capellanu' infra capella' p'ceptorie ib'm vnu' Capellanu' apud Bodmescomb' et vnu' Capellanu' apud Durston diuina continuo ib'm celebraturos durante term'o p'dicto Necnon victu' et camera' pro vno Cap'o d'ce priorisse atq' victu' pro seniscallo domus eiusd'm Priorisse et p' famulo suo cu' duob' bigat' feni an<sup>tim</sup> eod'm term'o durante Prouiso semp' q' dictus ffirmarius et

assignati sui dabunt et soluent an<sup>ti</sup> durante dicto termi'o d'no Alexandro Vernay capellano celebranti apud Bodmescomb' camera' cu' focali suo ib'm et octo marcas sterlingor' no'ie stipendij sui et pro victu et vestitu suo sc'dm tenore' carte sub sigillo n'ro com'j eid'm d'no Alexandro facte pro termi'o vite sue. IT'M p'dictus firmarius et assignati sui soluent priorisse et Con<sup>tui</sup> de Bucland p'dict' an<sup>tim</sup> p' pensione sua consueta xxij<sup>li</sup> atq' seniscallo curiar' dicte p'ceptorie p'tinenciu' feodu' suu' Necnon om'ia alia on'a ordinaria et extraordinaria dicte preceptorie incumbencia & imponenda p'dictus firmarius et assign' sui supportabu't sumptib' suis durante termi'o p'dc'o Responsionib' et alijs subsidijs pro com'j thez'o Rhodi impositis et imponendis du'taxat exceptis REPARABUNT q' dictus firmarius et assign' sui om'ia domos et edificia muros sepes clausuras et fossatas dicte p'ceptorie p'tinen' durante termi'o predicto eaq' om'ia et sing'la in fine eiusd'm term'i nobis p'fato Priori & succ' n'ris in adeo bono statu quo ea recepit sursum reddent et liberabunt P'uiso q' si contingat aliqua edificia dicte p'ceptorie ad terra' propt' eor' ruinam cadere infra de'm term' In tali casu nos p'dictus Prior et succ' n'ri edificia illa nostris su'ptib' de nouo edificabim' illaq' sic de nouo edificata p'dictus firmarius & assignati sui eor' sumptib' postmodu' reparabu't et manutenebu't durante termi'o p'dicto IT'M dictus firmarius et assign' sui expensas mi'stor' nostri p'dicti Prioris et succ' n'ror' cu' quinq' vel sex equis venienciu' bis p' annu' ad sup'vidend' d'cam p'ceptoriam vel ad tenend' curias ib'm vel ad renouand' rentalia et alias evidencias per tres vel quatuor dies et tot noctes supportare tenea't' durante termi'o p'dicto HABEBUNT q' dictus firmarius et assign' sui housebote ffirebote ploughbote cartbote hedgebote harobote et ffoldebote in et de boscis ac subboscis dicte p'ceptorie p'tinentib' p' assignaco'em mi'stor' nostri p'dicti P'oris et succ' nostror' capiend' et in dicta p'ceptoria rac'onabilit' et sine vasto expendend' durante termi'o p'dicto ET BENE liceb<sup>t</sup> nobis p'dicto Priori et succ' atq' mi'stris n'ris quando nobis placu'it sup'videre dicta' p'ceptoria nostra' cu' suis p'tinen' Necnon tene' curias et face' rent'lia atq' territoria terrar' et ten'tor' p'dicte preceptorie durante termi'o p'dicto Prouiso q' dictus firmarius et assign' sui habebu't et p'cipie't p'ficua d'car' Curiar' eod'm termi'o durante dictus q' firmarius et assignati sui liberabu't nobis

p'd'co Priori et succ' n'ris in fine d'ci term'j om'es rotulos curiar' et rentalia tam antiqua q<sup>a</sup>m noua que p'uenient ad manus suas durante termi'o p'dicto PROUIISO semp' q' non licebit p'dicto Joh'i Vernay statum quem habet in p'dicta p'ceptorialia alicui alteri dimittere sine lice'cia nostri p'dicti P'oris et succ' n'ror' durante termi'o p'dicto ET SI CONTINGAT dictu' an'uale' redditu' lxxxxiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> sterlingor' a retro fore in parte vel in toto et non solut' post aliquem terminu' soluco'is sup'ius specificatu' per duos menses Tunc bene licebit nobis predicto Priori et succ' n'ris in p'dicta p'ceptorialia cu' suis iurib' et pertinen' vniu's' reintrare eaq' om'ia et sing'la vt in pristino statu n'ro retin'e p'nti dimissione in aliquo non obstante PROUIISO semp' q' cu' p'ficua Confratriar' que sunt parcelle reuencionu' dicte p'ceptorie extimantur ad annuale' valore' lxxxxiij<sup>li</sup>: Idcirco si contingat &<sup>m</sup> dn'm n'r'm papa' modernu' siue success' suos suspend'e dictas confr'ias aliquo tempore durante termi'o p'ntis indent'e Tunc p'dictus Joh'es Vernay ffirmarius et assign' sui durante illa suspenc'one non erunt onerati cu' dicta integra annuali firma lxxxxiij<sup>li</sup> vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> sed du'taxat erunt computabiles sup' eor' sacramentu' p'dicto Priori et succ' suis de tantis pecunijs quas recipient ex nuncijs confr'iar' p'dictar' pro dictis confr'ijs et de illis du'taxat pecunijs facient soluc'onem p'dicto Priori & succ' suis dura'te suspencione p'dicta atq' de residuo pecuniar' carente ex dicta su'ma lxxxxiij<sup>li</sup> pro confr'ijs idem ffirmarius et assign' sui allocac'onem habebu't in p'dicta eor' annuali firma Nonaginta et triu' librar' sex solidor' et octo denarior' durante suspenco'e p'dicta ET AD OM'ES et sing'las conuenco'es p'dictas ex parte p'dicti Joh'is Vernay ffirmarij et assign' suor' cu' eff'tu p'implendas idem Joh'es Vernay obligat se heredes et executores suos p'dicto Priori & succ' suis In ducentis libris sterlingor' p'p'sentes IN CUIUS Rei testi'om tam sigillu' n'r'm co'e q'm sigillu' p'dicti Joh'is Vernay p'ntib' indenturis alt'nati' sunt appensa DAT' in domo n'ra de Clerkenwell prope London in Assemblia n'ra tent' ib'm vicesimo die Januarij a° d'ni Mill'mo Quingentesimo PROUIISO semp' q' dictus ffirmarius et assign' sui in ffine p'dicti term'i dimittent et liberabu't preceptorium de Buclande p'dict' p' tempore existen' om'ia orname'ta capelle ib'm sim'l cu' to° stauo viuo & mortuo specificato in dorso p'nt' indenture Dat' ut sup<sup>a</sup>.



## No. XIX.

[Miscell. Books, Off. Aug., vol. 245., no. 128.]

BUKELOND.—Here ffoloweth the yerely pencons or anuyties grauntyd by the Kinges highnes to the late P'oress and Nunes of the late surrendryd howse of Buckelonde in the countie of Som'sett. And they and eu'y of them to haue there halfe yeres penc'on at th'anuncac'on of o'r ladye next cumyng whiche shalbe in the yere of o'r lorde god a thowsande fyve hundreth xxxix, and soo from halfe yere to halfe yere during there lyves and the lyfe of eu'y of them—

That is to say

Ffurst to Katheryn Bowser p'oressse	}	li
for her yerely penc'on		
To Margaret Sydnam supp'oress	iiij <sup>li</sup>	xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
To Julyan Kendall ..	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
To Jone Hyll ..	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	
To Anne Plumm' ..	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	
To Tomysyn Huntyngham	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	
To Katheryn Poph <sup>a</sup> m	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	
To Anne Maunsell ..	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	
To Mary Dodyngton ..	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	
To Ales Emerforde ..	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	
To Jane Babyngton ..	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	
To Mary Mathew ..	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	
To Agnes Mathew ..	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	
To Isabell Grene ..	.. iiij <sup>li</sup>	
To S's Will <sup>a</sup> m Mawdesley co'fessor and p'fessyd in there order	}	iiij <sup>li</sup>
Sm <sup>a</sup> of the yerely pensions		

Jo. Tregonwell.

William Petre.

## No. XX.

[Card. Pole's Pension Book, fol. xxix.]

{	ffood'	{	Alex'i Popham capitl' Sen <sup>li</sup>	}	c <sup>s</sup>
			ib'm p' script' Abb'is et		
			Conven' p' a'		



Buckland nup' monast'iu'	Ant	Sup'd'ci Alex'i Popham	
		p' annu' ..	vj <sup>li</sup> xiijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
		Joh'nis Tregonwell p'	
		annu' ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
		Will'i Portema' mil'	
	Penc'	p' annu' ..	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
		Joh'nis Butler p' annu'	xiijs <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
		Johanne Hille p' annu'	iiij <sup>li</sup>
		Thomasine Huntingdon p'	
		annu' ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>
		Kat'ine Pophame p' annu'	iiij <sup>li</sup>
		Anne Maundefeld p' annu'	iiij <sup>li</sup>
		Johanne Bavington p' annu'	iiij <sup>li</sup>
		Elisabeth Grene p' annu'	iiij <sup>li</sup>
		Agnes Mathewe p' annu'	iiij <sup>li</sup>
		Will'i Maudesley cl'ic' p'	
		annu' ..	iiij <sup>li</sup>

## No. XXI.

[Abstract of Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 1, r. xxxviii.]

P' Comite

Essex Jacobo Rokeby  
Will'o Ibgrabe Joh'e  
Cokke Edwardo Rogers  
& Edwardo Bury sibi &  
hered'.

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c.  
salt'm Sciatis q'd nos p' sum'a  
mille quadraginta nouem librar'  
vndecim solidor' duor' denarior'  
& vnus oboli legalis monete  
Angl' ad manus &c. ——— p'  
p'dil'c'm & fidelem consanguini-  
neu' & consiliariu' n'r'm Comi-

tem Essex ac p' dil'cos nob' Jacobum Rokeby armig'um  
Will'm Ibgrabe armig'um Joh'em Cokke Edwardum Rogers  
et Edwardum Bury armig'os ——— totam domu' &  
Scitum nup' monast'ij de Buckland in Com' n'ro Som's'  
modo dissoluto ac om'ia terr' prata pasturas & heredita-  
menta n'ra vocat' seu cognit' p' nomen vel p' no'i'a de  
fourtene acres Newland Purches Staplehayes Roden  
Lobbis Harys Horlocke Meade Hurte Meade Longe  
Meade & Sixe acres Meade seu quocumq' alio no'i'e aut  
quibuscumq' aliis no'ib' sciant' censeant' vel cognoscant'  
cum om'ib' ear' p'tin' modo vel nup' in tenura siue occu-

paco'e d'ci Edwardi Rogers vel assign' suor' iacen' & existen' in Bucklande alias dict' Buckland Soror' in d'co Com' Som's' d'co nup' Monast'io de Buckland dudum spectan' vel p'tinen' ac parcell' possessionu' inde existen' ac in manib' cultura & occupaco'e p'pria nup' Priorisse illius nup' Monast'ij de Buckland tempore dissolucio'is eiusdem nup' Monast'ij reseruat' existen' Ac om'es illos boscos n'ros & t'ras n'ras vocat' Riden Coppes & Wynsell Wood continen' p' estimaco'em decem acras cum eor' p'tin' vniu'sis in Buckland ——— Necnon om'ia domos edificia horrea stabula columbaria ortos pomaria gardina t'ram & solum n'ra quecumq' infra Scitum Septum ambitum circuitum & p'einctum d'ci nup' Monast'ij de Buckland existen' ac om'ia & singula co'ias vias semitas easiamenta com'oditates p'ficua & emolumenta quecumq' in Buckland et Mighelchurche & Northpetherton p'dict' dict' t'ris pratis & pasturis in Buckland & Mighelchurche p'dict' quoquo modo spectan' vel p'tinen' & cum eisdem vsitat' seu occupat' existen' Aceciam totam illam Rectoriam n'ram & eccl'iam n'ram siue Capellam n'ram de Mighelchurche cum p'tin' in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' d'co nup' Monast'io de Buckland dudum spectan' & p'tinen' Necnon om'es & om'imod' decimas blador' garbar' g'anor' feni lane & agnellor' ac alias decimas minutas ac oblaco'es obuenco'es & p'ficua quecumq' in Mighelchurche & Buckland p'd'cis & alibi vbicumq' d'ce Rectorie et eccl'ie siue Capelle de Mighelchurche quoquo modo spectan' vel p'tinen' ——— Et que quidem Scitus d'ci nup' Monast'ij de Buckland ac p'dict' terr' prata pascue pastur' decime ac cet'a p'missa in Buckland Northpetherton & Michelchurche p'd'cis modo extendunt' ad clar' annuu' valorem septuaginta quinq' solidor' & octo denarior' ——— H'end' &c. in capite p' s'uiciu' vicesime partis vnus feodi militis ac reddendo annuatim &c. ——— pro p'd'cis t'ris ten' pratis pascuis pasturis rectoria decimis & cet'is p'missis in Buckland & Mighelchurche p'dict' septem solidos & septem denarios sterlingor' ——— ad festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i singulis annis soluend' ——— Ac p't'q'am de Centum sex solidis & octo denarijs annuatim soluend' p' stipendio Curat' diuina celebrant' in eccl'ia siue Capella de Mighelchurche p'dict' ——— In cuius &c. T. R. apud Westm' xxx die Junij.

## No. XXII.

[Abstract of Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 3, rot. xij.]

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c. salt'm Sciatis q' nos p' su'ma septingentar' quinquaginta quatuor' librar' septendecim solidor' & octo denarior' bone & legalis monete n're Anglie — Will'm Porteman s'uiem n'r'm ad legem & Alexandrum Poph'm armig'm p' manib' bene & fidelit' solut' de quaquidem sum'a septingentar' &c — totum illud maniu' n'r'm de Northpetherton alias Northpederton in Com' n'ro Som's' cum om'ib' & singulis suis iurib' membr' & p'tin' uniu'sis nup' Prioratui de Bukland in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' modo dissolut' dudum spectan' & p'tinen' ac parcell' possessionu' reuencionu' seu p'ficuor' inde existen' ac totum situm eiusdem man'ij ac om'ia t'ras d'nicales prata pascua & pastur' cum suis p'tin' eidem man'io p'tin' seu spectan' Acetiam totum illum boscum n'r'm vulgarit' vocat' Barwoode iacen' & existen' in Northpetherton alias Northpederton p'd'ca continen' p' estimac'oem octo acras t're & bosci cum p'tin' Necnon om'ia illa mesuagia t'ras & ten' prata pascua & pastur' n'ra cum suis p'tin' iacen' & existen' in Gotton infra parochiam de Westemonketon in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' d'co nup' prioratui Bukeland dudum spectan' & pertinen' — in tenuris siue occupaco'ib' Ric'i Warr Armig' Rob'ti Warr Will'i Hare & Weltheane Merkes vidue — Necnon om'ia mesuagia tofta domos edificia orrea stabula columbaria molendina ortos gardina pom'ia t'ras ten' prata &c. — boscos subboscos — aquas stagna viuaria gurgites — piscaco'es, co'ias, vasta &c — feod'milit' &c — in Northpetherton alias Northpederton Michelchurche Bromfeld Brymton Raiff Wollauington & Mirelinche ac in Gotton in d'ca parochia de Westmonekton — aut alib' vbicumq' in eodem Com' n'ro Som's' — Necnon mesuag' &c — in Ayshe & Thornfavcon in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' — Necnon vnu' ten' & mesuagiu' n'r'm cum suis p'tin' iacen' & existen' in parochia de Bromefeld in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' nup' prioratui de Taunton in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' modo dissolut' dudum spectan' & p'tinen' &c — Acetiam aliud mesuagiu' in Bromefeld modo in tenura seu occupaco'e cuiusdam Joh'is Pylman — Necnon terr' in Kyngeshyll in parochia de Spaxton in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' d'co nup' prioratui de Taunton dudum spectan' &c — Insup'

totum illud man'iu' firmam & grang' n'ra' de Claveshey cum p'tin' in parochijs de Northepetherton & Bromefelde p'd'cis Necnon totum illud Capitale mesuagiu' domum situm & capitalem mancionem man'ij firme & grangie n'ror' de Claveshey p'd'ca modo siue nup' in tenura siue dimissione d'ci Will'i Portman vel assign' suor' nup' monast'io de Athelney in d'co Com' n'ro Som's modo dissolut' dudum spectan' & pertinen' Necnon boscum n'r'm vulgarit' vocat' Chalveshey Wood continen' p' estimaco'em decem acras t're & bosci ac boscum n'r'm vocat' Holesey Wood continen' p' estimaco'em quinq' acras t're & bosci iacen' & existen' in Northepetherton p'd'ca cum p'tin' d'co nup' monast'io de Athelney p'tinen' & spectan' — Necnon om'ia & singula domos &c d'co man'io firme & grangie aliquo modo spectan' &c. Quequidem in Northepetherton Michelchurche Bromfeld Brymton Raiff Wollauington Mirelinche & Gotton d'co nup' Prioratui de Bucland dudum spectan' & p'tinen' sunt clari annui valoris viginti triu' librar' septemdecim solidor' & quatuor denarior' — Ac quequidem in Ayshe & Thornefavcon sunt clari annui valoris quadraginta septem solidor' & sex denar' — Et quequidem in Bromefeld & Spaxton — quadraginta vnus solidor' & octo denar' — Et quequidem maner' &c. de Claveshey — nouem librar' — Reddend' annuatim — p' Northepetherton &c. triginta octo solidos — p' Gotton nouem solidos vnu' denariu' & vnu' obulum — p' Ayshe & Thornfavcon quatuor solidos & nouem denarios — p' Bromefeld & Spaxton quatuor solidos & duos denarios — p' Claveshey octodecim solidos In cuius rei &c. T. R. apud Westm' xij die Octobr'.

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### No. XXIII.

[Abstract of Orig. 36 Hen. VIII., p. 8, rot. xvii.]

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c. salt'm. Sciatis qd nos p' sum'a nonnigentar' nonaginta nouem librar' sexdecim solidor' & septem denarior' legalis monete Angl' &c. p' Alex'm Popham armig'um & Will'm Halley gen'osum — totum illud man'iu' & totam illam nup' Preceptoriam n'ram de Bucklond Pryours in Com' n'ro Som's' cum man'io de Halse ac om'ib' alijs man'ijs t'ris tentis p'atis pascuis pasturis



redditib' reu'sionib' s'uicijs & cet'is hereditamentis quibus-  
 cumq' iacen' & existen' in d'co Com' n'ro Som's' d'ce nup'  
 P'ceptorie de Buckelond Priours p'tin' cum om'ib' alijs  
 suis iurib' membris & p'tin' vniu'sis — modo vel nup' in  
 tenuta dimissione siue occupaco'e p'fati Will'i Halley vel  
 assign' suor' Necnon Rectoriam & eccl'iam imp'priatam  
 de Halse ac om'es & singulas alias Rectorias & eccl'ias  
 imp'priat' n'ras d'ce Preceptorie p'tinen' ac om'es glebas  
 decimas penciones porco'es oblaco'es obuenco'es fruct'  
 commoditates p'ficua emolumenta & hereditamenta n'ra  
 quecumq' tam spiritualia q'm temporalia cuiuscumq' sint  
 gen'is — necnon aduocaco'es & iura pr'onat' Rectoriar'  
 & eccl'iar' p'dict'. Ac etiam om'ia illa duo man'ia n'ra de Bod-  
 mescombe & Cove in Com' n'ro Deuon' cum om'ib' &c. —  
 Necnon aduocaco'es donaco'es p'sentaco'es &c. eccl'ie &  
 Rectorie de Hethefeld & eccl'ie & R'torie de Halse —  
 Necnon totum illum boscum & grouam n'ram voc' Wynsell  
 Groue continen' p' estimaco'em quatuor acras t're & bosci  
 ac totam illam boscum & grouam n'ram vocat' Peryfeld  
 Groue continen' p' estimaco'em quatuor acras t're & bosci  
 ac totam illam grouam n'ram vocat' Bowyers Grove  
 continen' p' estimaco'em duodecim acras bosci & vasti ac  
 totum illum boscum & vastum n'r'm vocat' Bodmescombe  
 Wood continen' p' estimaco'em triginta quinq' acras bosci  
 & vasti necnon duodecim acras t're ac sexdecim acras  
 t're & viginti septem acras t're vocat' Vprynges of  
 Wood — parcell' d'ce nup' P'ceptorie de Buckelond  
 Pryours — Insuper dominiu' & man'iu' de Thurlebare  
 &c. nup' Prioratui de Taunton spectan' &c. —  
 Ac mesuagiu' &c. vocat' Playstrete &c. nup' Prioratui de  
 Taunton &c. Ac redditum viginti & quatuor solid' nouem  
 denar' & vnus obuli vocat' le Thurchetts exeun'de quibus-  
 dam t'ris &c. in Thurlebare — Et vnu' clausum bosci  
 vocat' le Pryours Wood continen' tresdecim acras bosci —  
 Necnon totum maneriu' & dominiu' n'r'm de Tobrydge cum  
 om'ib' suis iurib' &c. in parochia S'ci Jacobi iuxta Taunton  
 Prioratui de Taunton spectan' &c. — Que quid'm man'iu' &  
 nup' Preceptorie de Buckelond Priours vna cum d'co man'io  
 de Halse ac om'ib' alijs man'ijs &c. sunt de claro annuo  
 valore triginta vnus librar' nouemdecim solidor' & duor'  
 denarior' decima inde nob' p' p'sentes reseruatur non deduct'  
 et que quidem vicaria est de claro annuo valore quinq'



librar' nouemdecim solidor' quinque denarior' & vnus obuli decima inde nob' res'uata non deducta. Et que quidem Rectoria de Hethefeld &c. nouem librar' & quatuor solidor' decima inde &c. reseruatur non deduct'—P'ceptoriam de Bucklond Pryours ac Halse tenend' in capite p' s'uiciu' militare videl't p' vicesimam partem vnus feodi militis, ac reddend' &c. p' Buckelond & Halse tres libras tres solidos & vndecim denarios bone & legalis monete n're Angl' — p' Tobrydge decem solidos & septem denarios — p' Thurbare quatuordecim solidos & quinq' denarios — ad festum S'ci Mich'is Arch'i singulis annis soluend' — In cuius rei &c. T. R. apud Westm' xvj die ffebruarij anno R. sui tricesimo sexto.

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No. XXIV.

[Abstract of Orig. 2 Edw. VI., p. 1, r. xlv.]

Rex om'ib' ad quos &c. salt'm Sciatis &c. p' sex libris tresdecim solidis & quatuor denarijs &c. — concessim' dil'co nob' Will'o Halley gen'oso q'd ipse unu' capitale mesuagiū suu' vocat' Buckelond Priors cum p'tin' ac duo gardina duo pomaria ducentas acras t're triginta sex acras prati sexaginta tresdecim acras pasture & duas acras t're aque coop'tas cum p'tin' in Buckland Priors & Coglod in Com' Som's' que de nob' tenent' in capite ut dicit' dare possit & concedere alienare confirmare aut cognosc'e p' finem in Cur' n'ra &c. dil'cis nob' Joh'i Cuffe & Joh'i Tynbery h'end' & tenend' sibi & hered' suis &c. Et eisdem Joh'i & Joh'i &c. de p'fato Will'o recip'e possint & ten'e &c. similit' licenciam dedim' ac dam' sp'alem Et vlt'ius concessim' &c. p'fatis Joh'i & Joh'i q'd ip'i Capitale mesuagiū p'd'cm ac om'ia & singula p'missa cum p'tin' dare concedere & recognosc'e possint p'fato Will'o & Margarete vx'i eius h'end' & tenend' eisdem Will'o & Margareta ac hered' &c. licenciam dedim' & dam' sp'alem — In cujus &c. T. R. apud Westm' xij die Februarij.

T. H.

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Remarks on some Ancient Sculptured Stones  
STILL PRESERVED IN THIS ISLAND,  
AND ON OTHERS ONCE KNOWN TO EXIST,  
PARTICULARLY THOSE RECORDED TO  
HAVE STOOD IN THE CEMETERY OF THE ABBEY  
AT GLASTONBURY.

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BY THE REV. H. M. SCARTH, M.A.

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**T**HE subject of ancient sculptured stones has of late attracted considerable attention; elaborate engravings of them have been published, and the inscriptions, where still preserved, carefully recorded, and many conjectures hazarded as to the origin of the ornaments which cover their surfaces.

The Spalding Club published in 1856 a very remarkable collection of drawings of sculptured stones found in Scotland; and these, ranging from early ages to mediæval times, afford a rich field for investigation, and in the course of time may lead to some very valuable results, when the attention of antiquaries shall have been more particularly bestowed on them. The stone crosses of the Isle of Man have also been treated of by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, and

engravings given, by which comparison may be made of Manx crosses with those of other places.\* Mr. Petrie in his work on the round towers of Ireland gives information also of the crosses existing in that island, and the various careful engravings and notices in the *Journal of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland*, and other similar publications, not to mention the abundant materials in the *Archæologia*, especially the late Mr. Kemble's valuable papers (vols. xxviii and xxix) and his comparison of Runic alphabets, all afford facility for elucidating a class of monuments, of which less notice has been taken than they deserve, and many of which have been destroyed for want of sufficient knowledge of their value. Moreover, from time to time portions of these crosses are brought to light, in digging graves in church-yards, enlarging the foundation of churches, or building schools, which are often overlooked, and suffered to be broken up, because their historical value is not known. A very remarkable instance of this kind came to my knowledge not long ago, but happily a fragment of the original has been saved from destruction, but the inscription which in all probability was upon the upright pillar has been destroyed.

I cannot help joining in the wish expressed by the writer of an able and very interesting article in the *Journal of the Archæological Association* for March, 1859, "On Ancient Sculptured Stones," that the different sculptured stones of England and Wales which have been separately engraved, and are now to be sought for in a variety of publications, could be brought together in a well-edited volume, since a careful comparison of their details would prove an immense assistance to antiquaries. There are,

\* *Runic and other Monumental Remains of the Isle of Man*, by the Rev. J. G. Cumming, M.A. London, Bell and Daldy.

however, some stones of the highest interest which have not yet been accurately engraved, and the value of the inscriptions preserved in them not fully appreciated.\*

Much is due to the labour of Mr. Haigh, who has lately directed attention to the very curious shaft of a cross preserved in the chancel of Hackness Church, near Scarbro', Yorkshire. In 1854, when I first saw this relique, and could distinguish inscriptions in three different characters—besides the Latin, which could be read without much difficulty—I found that little had been done to elucidate the monument. The Scarbro' guide had given a notice of it, with an imperfect engraving. The author of "Church Rides in the neighbourhood of Scarbro'" in treating of St. Peter's Church, Hackness, had described it as *St. Hilda's Monument*, considering it to be (in accordance with the opinion of the late Rev. Canon Harcourt) "a monumental stone erected to the *memory of the Lady St. Hilda.*" The care, however, bestowed by Mr. Haigh upon these curious inscriptions has shewn that this is not the case, and that the fragments of stone are portions of one or more memorial crosses, erected to commemorate the more dis-

\* The fragments of two Saxon crosses are preserved in the Museum of the Literary and Scientific Institution in Bath, which were dug up many years ago. Mr. Westwood directed attention to these, and sent drawings of them to the Archæological Institute, which are engraved in the 3rd vol. of the *Journal*, p. 356. They were preserved among the Roman Sculptures, and had been figured in Carter's *Ancient Architectural Remains of England*, pl. 8, fig. A, and described as "the fragments of a Roman Temple at Bath." The style of ornament is by no means Roman, but when compared with those ornaments which distinguish the Saxon crosses which still remain perfect, as well as with the ornaments of early Saxon MSS., leave the matter beyond doubt. These fragments are very interesting as being the only remnant of the Saxon Monastery once existing on the site of the present Abbey Church. See Warner's *History of Bath*, Britton's *Bath Abbey*, &c. "A.D. 676, Osric King of the Huicci founded a Religious House in Bath, under Bretana, to whom he gave 100 manentes or tenants in the neighbourhood of the city, to assist in erecting the Convent."

tinguished members of the community of Hackness, but that the *name of St. Hilda does not occur*.\*

Mr. Boutell in his work on *Christian Monuments in England and Wales*, (London 1854) makes mention of this monument, as one of the fine specimens of upright stone memorial crosses, "the known existing remains of which are *very few in number*, while in their character they are generally somewhat uncertain and indefinite."

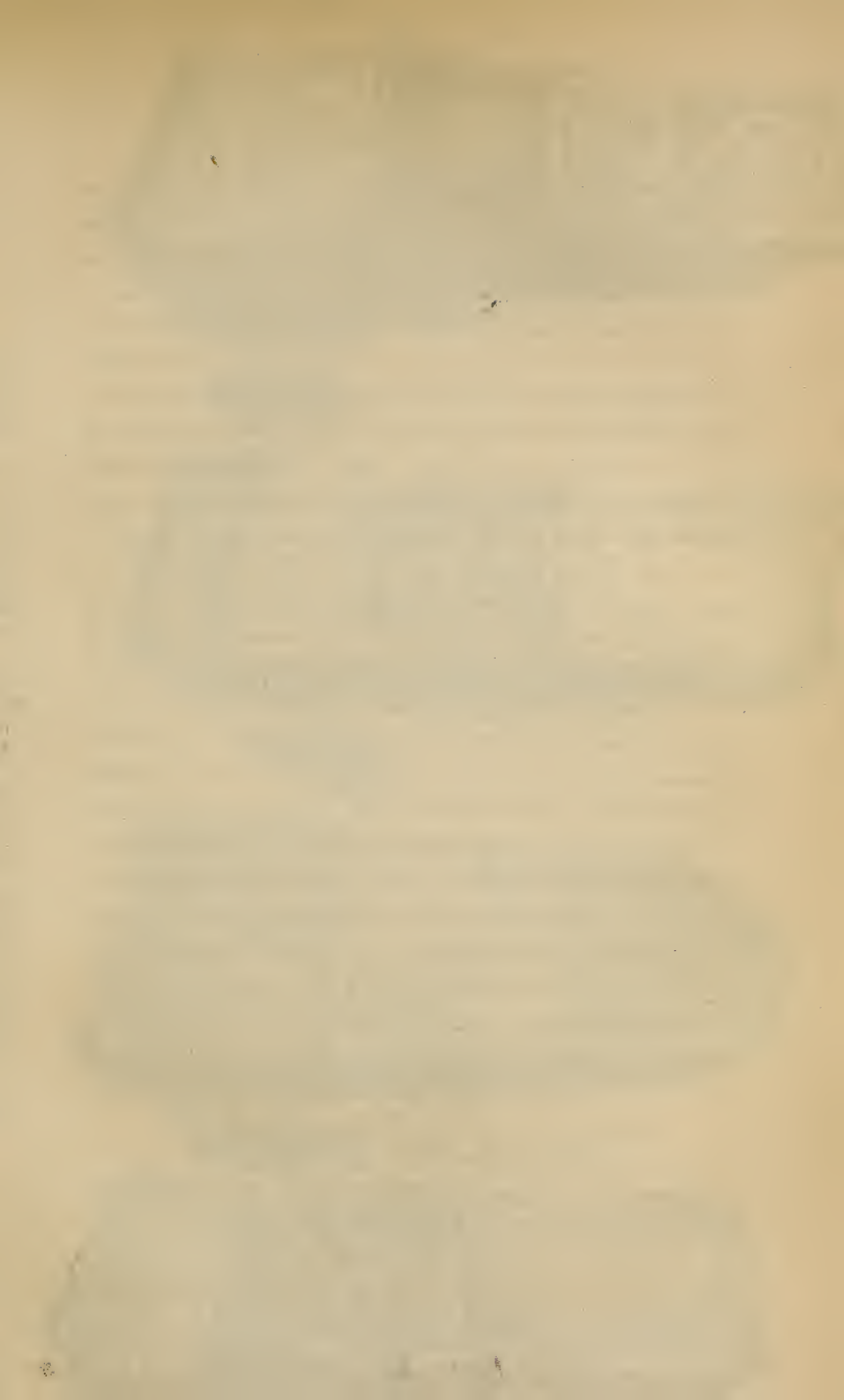
"Memorials of this class," says he, "almost invariably exhibit the symbol of the cross, accompanied with a profusion of interlaced and knotted carving, and they have some brief legend. A most interesting fragment of such a memorial is preserved in the chancel of Hackness Church, in Yorkshire, and may possibly commemorate St. Hilda herself, the foundress of an abbey at that place." He then refers, for his authority on this point, to the *Churches of Scarbro' and its Neighbourhood*, p. 44, where he says this curious relique is figured and fully described, in what he calls "a model guide book."

We will now examine what information we derive from this stone, and whether these suppositions are well founded; and here I must express the obligation I have been under to Mr. Haigh for his exertions in deciphering the inscriptions. Having called his attention more particularly to this relique, by sending him sketches and impressions in paper, taken on the spot, he afterwards obtained more complete impressions, and through them has been enabled to decipher what remains of three of the inscriptions. The key to the characters of the fourth has, I believe, not yet been found.

"This stone," says he, "is the *remains of a cross*, such

\* See *Notes on the History of St. Begu and St. Hild*. Proctor, Hartlepool, 1856.







THE FOUR FACES OF AN ANCIENT SEPULCHRAL STONE,  
FOUND AT HACKNESS, YORKSHIRE.

as was usually in the seventh or following centuries erected to mark the graves of persons of distinction. Many such remain, and we have historical mention of others. This cross commemorates members of the religious community at Hackness, and as such, imperfect as it is, it is very important."

The uppermost stone has on the north side a knot; on the south a scroll; and on the east and west the following inscription :

OEDILBURGA BEATA AD SEMPER TE RECOLANT AMANTES  
PIE DEPOSCANT REQUIEM VERNANTEM SEMPITERNAM  
SANCTORUM PIA MATER APOSTOLICA.

Which may be rendered :—"Blessed *Ædilburga*, may they always remember thee, dutifully loving thee; may they ask for thee the verdant everlasting rest of the Saints, O Holy Mother, Apostolic."

The word "*Apostolica*" being separated from what precedes it, may be the commencement of another similar inscription, but this is conjectural, and I am inclined to think that it is only a continuation, as it will be seen that the next inscription ends with *MATER AMANTISSIMA*—each being epithets suited to the characters commemorated.

2. In the next inscription the stone is broken away, and only a portion of the letters can be made out. These, according to Mr. Haigh, are \* \* \* *ETB* \* \* *GA* which would form part of the name *Huaetburga*, and the inscription be read as follows :

HUAETBURGA SEMPER TE AMENT MEMORES  
DOMUS TUAE TE MATER AMANTISSIMA.

Rendered thus :—"Huaetburga, may thy houses always love thee, remembering thee, most loving mother."

The latter part of the first inscription is carelessly cut, and therefore very difficult to read, but the reading given

by Mr. Haigh seems borne out by expressions in Bæda's Homilies. In both these inscriptions are several blunders in the cutting of the letters, some omitted or redundant, in some cases wrong letters used.

If, however, anything more can be made out, or any mistake has been committed in the reading, it is likely to be rectified, as the Society of Antiquaries have had drawings of this cross, as well as careful tracings of the inscriptions, submitted to them, so that it is hoped in time full justice may be done to these interesting remains which commemorate ladies of singular piety in a rude and barbarous age.

Of the persons herein commemorated, OEDILBURGA is doubtless the abbess who accompanied Ælfed to visit King Aldfrid on his death bed, and who reported to Æddi, St. Wilfred's biographer, what transpired on the occasion, A.D. 705.\* This Oedilburga appears to be twice mentioned in the Chronicles of John of Wallingford. Oedilburga, Hwætburga, and Ecgburga were three sisters, daughters of King Aldwulf, King of the East Angles, and successively abbesses of the monastery at Hackness, founded by their great aunt.

The name at the commencement of the second inscription is read by Mr. Haigh, HUÆTBURGA, an abbess of this name occurring in the epistles of St. Boniface. It appears from two letters, one written A.D. 717, the other after A.D. 723, that Huætburga had resigned her charge some time before the first was written, and gone on a pilgrimage to Rome.

It will be remarked that this inscription differs from the others, and seems to imply that she was then living, as there is no prayer for the repose of the departed soul, as in the other inscription.

\* See *Notes on the History of St. Bege and St. Hild.*, p. 30.



3. The lowest stone is defaced on the north side. On the south are the lower extremities of two monsters common on Saxon crosses. On the east are inscriptions in characters resembling Irish Oghams, and frequently found on Irish and Scotch monuments. These have been engraved in an essay on *Cryptic Inscriptions on the Cross at Hackness, in Yorkshire*, by the Rev. D. H. Haigh, who observes that it is cut upon the fragment which bears the name of Trecea, and therefore must be of the *eighth century*, and although it differs from Ogham inscriptions in wanting their essential characteristics of the stem line, and the vertical direction of the writing, it agrees with them in having its characters composed of simple strokes, varying in number from one to five, and of the groups thus composed there are five, two characters at its commencement which do not belong to any of these groups being possibly monograms. The intercourse which existed in the seventh century between the monasteries of England and Ireland will readily account for the existence of an Ogham inscription in one of these monasteries in England.

I may here observe with reference to these characters that a stone bearing Irish Oghams has lately been found in Devonshire, and a drawing of it was placed in the Museum of the Archæological Institute at Gloucester, July, 1860.

4. On the west side occurs the following inscription :

TRECEA ORA (PRO EO)  
ABBATISSA  
OEDILBURGA ORATE PRO

“Trecea pray for him, Abbess Oedilburga pray for”

Amongst the epistles of St. Boniface there is one from Trecea to St. Lul, St. Boniface’s successor in the episcopate of Mayence, written about A.D. 756. This is probably the



person commemorated, and this inscription is therefore later than those before mentioned, and the fragment in which it occurs may have belonged to another monument.

And as the name *Ædilburga* follows *Trecea*, this is probably a different person from the abbess mentioned in the longer inscription.

5. On the other fragment are two lines of an inscription in Runic characters, much defaced, and carelessly cut, then some lines in a character resembling fir trees, but really a character of which an example has lately been found in the West of England, and then the word "ORA."

6. The other side has above the head of a female figure

BYGGA VIRGO

Two ladies of this name are mentioned in the epistles of St. Boniface, one the daughter of Centwine, King of the West Saxons who built a church within her father's dominions.

There are two letters written by St. Boniface to her, about A.D. 733; and one from Bregowine, Archbishop of Canterbury, to St. Lul, about A.D. 760, records her death. Another lady of this name is mentioned in a letter from the Abbess Cangith to St. Boniface, about A.D. 730. Mr. Haigh conjectures this to be the person whose name occurs in the Hackness monument. We have, therefore, in this interesting monument *three inscriptions in Latin*—one in Ogham characters; one in Runic; one in what appears to be Irish-Ogham; and these contain the following names, though more may be found when the two inscriptions as yet undeciphered shall have been made out:

1. *Ædilburga*.
2. *Huetburga* (?).
3. *Trecea*.
4. *Ædilburga*.
5. *Bugga*.

All of which are confirmed by letters of that age, and attesting the rank, worth, and position of the ladies here commemorated.

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### BEWCASTLE CROSS.

The cross at Bewcastle is 14 ft. 6 in. high, and stands in its original position. The western face has in it a figure of St. John the Baptist, pointing with his right hand to the Lamb of God, whose symbol rests on his left arm. Above this is an imperfect inscription; below it another in two lines, in Runic characters, containing the name of our Blessed Lord :

✠ GESSUS  
CRISTTUS

with a majestic figure beneath in an arched recess, holding a scroll in his hand, and giving his blessing with the right, and trampling in Dæmons, represented by swine. Then follows the inscription in Runic, in nine lines, seven only of which are given in the account of it in the *Archæological Journal* (see vol. XI., p. 130, 1854). The reading of the nine lines is thus given by Mr. D. H. Haigh :

✠ THISSIGBEC  
UNSETTÆH  
WÆTREDEOM  
GÆRF(LW)\*OLD  
UÆFTÆRBARÆ  
UMBCYNING  
ALCFRIDÆG  
ICEGÆDHE  
OSUMSAWLUM

\* Read also, Æ B.

To be translated thus :

This Beacon of honor  
 set Hwætred  
 in the year of the great pestilence\*  
 after the Ruler  
 after King Alcfrid  
 Pray for their Souls,

An effigy in profile is beneath in an arched recess, holding a hawk in the left hand. The monument commemorates Alcfrid, eldest son of King Oswin, who reigned in Deira from about A.D. 655 to 664. The inscriptions on the other sides, also in Runic characters, give the name of his father,

Oswic Cyning elt, *i.e.* Oswin King the elder.

Of his brother, Ecgfrid Cyning.

Of his uncle, Oslaac Cyning.

Of his step-mother, Eanflæd Cyningin.

Of his sister, Cyniswid.

And of his friend, Wilfrid, Preaster, elected Bishop of York, A.D. 664.

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## THE RUTHWELL CROSS,

DUMFRIESSHIRE.†

It is certain that at a very early period the pillar was erected in the church of Ruthwell, where it remained, and was held in veneration till the time of the Reformation, and even after that period was preserved from demolition to the middle of the 17th century. In 1642 an order was passed by the general assembly for the destruction of the ancient monument as idolatrous, dated July 27, at St.

\* Read also, "and carved (this) monument."

† See Memoir by Rev. H. Duncan, D.D., Minister of Ruthwell, read to Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, 10th Dec, 1832.

Andrews. The order seems to have been but partially and reluctantly obeyed. The column was thrown down and broken in pieces, and some of the emblems, as the crucifixion, were nearly obliterated, but after this it was allowed to lie in the church beside the ancient site of the altar, in the spot where it fell, and served for more than a century as seats to the congregation. In 1772 when seen by Mr. Pennant, it was still lying within the church, but soon after this removed to the church yard. In digging a deep grave a portion was found buried, viz. that containing the image of the Supreme Being, with the "Agnus Dei," and on the reverse a representation of the upper part of two human figures in the act of embracing. On applying this fragment it was found to coincide with the other portions. It had probably been surreptitiously buried along with the body of some votary, and probably for the purpose of concealment. The only fragment of the cross appearing to be irretrievably lost is what contained the *transverse arms* of the cross. The words in Latin still traceable are

## INGRESSVS ANGELVS

inscribed on the bar immediately above the heads of the figures. On the left border on the fragment above the wing of the angel

## TECVM BE

referring to the Vulgate, Luke i., 28.

"Et ingressus angelus ad eam dixit, ave gratia plena! Dominus TECVM; Benedicta tu in mulieribus."

The next compartment contains two figures, representing Christ in the act of curing a blind man. Legend:

ET PRAETERIENS VIDI \* \* \* \* A NATIBITATE,

ET S \* \* \* \* B INFIRMIT \* \* \*

The first part a quotation from the Vulgate, John ix., v. 1.

“Et preteriens vidit hominem cæcum a nativitate et sanavit ab infirmitate.” B being put for V in the word “nativitate.”

Round the compartment containing the figure of the woman washing the feet of Jesus with her tears and wiping them with her hair the legend runs, (see Vulgate, Luke IX., 37, 38).

Also in another part MARIA ET JO, the rest obliterated, no doubt the flight into Egypt.

Over another compartment SCS PAVLVS; and on the border to the right ET A; and on the left side FREGERVNT PANEM IN DESERTO.

Above the compartment representing our Saviour trampling on the heads of two swine, on the transverse border :

Iη ΣΧΡΣ

on the right hand margin :

JVDEX ÆQVITATIS SERTO\* SALVATOREM MVNDI

and on the left :

BESTIÆ ET DRACONES COGNOVERVNT INDE

“Jesus Christ the Judge of Righteousness, Him assuredly to be the Saviour of the world beasts and dragons knew from thence,” alluding to the miracle of the devils (dracones) sent into the herd of swine (bestiæ).

The lower compartment contains the image of the Father standing on two globes or worlds, with the “Agnus Dei” in his bosom. Legend :

DORAMVS—the A being obliterated.

The sides of this cross are covered with Runic characters, and according to Mr. Kemble’s explanation in the

\* Serto for Certo (?).



*Archæologia*, vol. XXVIII., p. 349, contain a poem, for the interpretation of which I must refer to his elaborate and erudite paper. We can but deplore the early loss of one so deeply versed in Saxon antiquities, and so painstaking in his researches.

For further particulars concerning the Cross at Ruthwell, on the Scottish border, besides the *Archæol.* vol. 28, p. 349, see Hicke's *Thes. Gram. Isl.*, tab. iv., Gordon's *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, p. 160, also *Soc. of Antiq. of Scotland Archæol.* part II., 1834, from whence I have taken this account, and which contains accurate and beautiful drawings furnished by the Rev. Mr. Duncan to that Society. "Unhappily," observes Mr. Kemble, "no early copy was made of this, before the Presbyterian Iconoclasts, in 1642, caused the cross to be flung down, and have deprived us probably for ever of the hope of supplying the missing portion of the inscription."

But if this has been the fate of the Ruthwell monument, of which we have these interesting reliques preserved, we can but regret the entire loss of those once known to have stood in the cemetery of the Abbey of Glastonbury. I feel more anxious to call attention to the record that is left of these, because I am not without hope that some remains may yet be discovered; as, like the Ruthwell, the Hackness, and other crosses, portions may have been buried. The Runic cross at Lancaster was found thus, having been buried in the church yard. Fragments of crosses were discovered at Leeds, in 1838, for an account of which, with drawings, I must refer to a paper by the Rev. D. H. Haigh, of Erdington. This cross was found in the old parish church, and the fragments, when put together, present a very perfect monument. Might not some portions of the Glastonbury crosses yet be discovered?

Are no fragments yet traceable in any of the ancient walls of buildings or gate-posts in the neighbourhood? No search has ever yet been made, and no attention called to the subject; but the visits of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society seem to afford a very fitting opportunity to call attention to this subject, in the hope that something may result from it, at all events any inscribed fragments of stone which may in future be found in the neighbourhood should be carefully preserved, and not broken up, as is too often the case, before being shewn to some competent antiquary. Not without hope, I proceed to give an account of what once existed at Glastonbury.

William of Malmsbury gives an account of certain monuments at Glastonbury, thus:—"I would willingly relate what few if any are acquainted with, if I could make it out with certainty, the meaning of those pyramids which stand before the monks' cemetery, some feet from the old church. The tallest and nearest to the church consists of five stories, *i.e.* pannels (*tabulatus*) and is 28 feet high. This, though ready to fall with age, has some features of antiquity, which may be more easily read than understood. In the upper story (*i.e.* highest pannel) is a figure episcopally habited. In the second, one in the dress of a king, and these letters HER, SEXI, & BLISVVERH. In the third, only names—WEMCHESTE (read also Pencrest), BANTOMP, WINVVEGN (or Pinepegn). In the fourth—HATE (or Bate), WVLFREDE (or Pvlfred), and EANFLEDE. In the fifth and lowest, a figure and this inscription—LOGVVOR (read also Logor and Logpor), WESLIELAS (or Peas Licas), & BREGDENE, SVVELVVEs (or Spelpes), HVVINGENDES (or Hipin Gendes), BERNE. The other pyramid is 18 feet high, and has four stories (pannels),

with these inscriptions—CENTWINE, HEDDE EPISCOPUS, & BREGORRED & BEORWALDE.” Norgret, Bregorred, Berthwald, were Abbots. “What these mean I cannot positively determine, but I suspect that the bones of those whose names are here inscribed are lodged within in hollow stones (*i.e.* stone coffins). Logwor is certainly the person from whom Logweresbeoh was anciently named, now called Montacute. [Bregwen, from whom Brentacnolle, now Brentamerse.] Beorwalde was abbot after Hemgisel.”\*

The author describes only one side of each monument, and Mr. Haigh therefore conjectures “that on which there were iniages, and that, like the Bewcastle cross, they had figures on one side only, and on the other knots and scrolls which the historian did not think necessary to mention.” This is the case also with one of the crosses at Hexham, which has scrolls on three sides, and on the fourth the crucifixion, with traces of an inscription beneath.† The inscription on the larger monument was in Anglo-Saxon, and contained Anglo-Saxon names, Wulfred and Eanfled, and others. Two are of historical interest, and enable us to determine the date of the erection of these monuments, *viz.* the commencement of the eighth century. Centwine was king of the West Saxons from A.D. 676 to A.D. 685, when he became a monk, and lived some years afterwards. St. Aldhelm intimates that he died A.D. 688. Hedde was bishop of Dorchester from A.D. 676 to A.D. 705. Beorn-

\* Gough's *Camden*, vol. I., p. 82. See also, *Paper on Fragments of Crosses discovered at Leeds*, in 1838.”

† A fine but stiffly carved Saxon cross was lately found among the remains of St. Mary's Church, Hexham. Dilston and Spital also yield such specimens. At Warden is a remarkable Saxon headstone, imitating the front of a Roman altar. See *Gen. Mag.*, Oct. 1860, pp. 401, 402.

wald was abbot of Glastonbury, contemporary with Hedde. Bregored appears to have been one of his predecessors in the abbacy. "Here then," observes Mr. Haigh, "were two of this class of monuments, recognised as sepulchral by William of Malmsbury, and probably erected early in the eighth century."

It cannot but be a source of regret to all lovers of historical remains that no other records of these monuments have been preserved. However, the drawings of the Ruthwell and Bewcastle crosses enable us pretty accurately to judge of the nature of these pyramids as they are called. And here we may observe how very timely and wise is the proposal of the Society of Antiquaries, put forth in 1858, viz. to collect copies of all existing monuments of British subjects, whether at home or abroad, and thus form a record for future ages. It must be apparent how much more enduring than stone or marble is a published account—how much more likely to escape destruction? We should have lost all knowledge of the Glastonbury crosses had it not been for the record of William of Malmsbury.

In conclusion I would offer a remark on these ancient Christian memorials. They are among the few traces left us of Saxon Christianity. Some portions of churches and towers, and a few entire buildings, can be assigned to the Saxon era. The small church at Bradford-on-Avon, now a school, is among the few vestiges of Saxon Christianity in the West of England. The remains of a Saxon cross have lately been discovered in restoring the church at Kelston, near Bath.

That these crosses were very early erected, is plain from history; and that they had their origin in the dedication of pagan memorials to Christian purposes, is also on record, for St. Patrick so dedicated pagan monuments to the service

of the true God.\* Adamnan, in his life of St. Columba, has preserved two instances of the erection of stone crosses at Iona. St. Columba, disdaining the luxury of straw, used to lie on a stone, and for a pillow had another stone, “which at present,” says Adamnan, “stands for *a title* as a monument at his sepulchre.” Simeon of Durham has a chapter, “De Ethelwold Episcopo et cruce lapideo quam fecit.” Ethelwold caused his name to be cut on this cross, which was much ornamented by the labour of the workman, as a memorial of himself. When Lindisfarne was ravaged by the Danes, the top of the cross was broken off, but afterwards united together. The cross used to be carried about with the body of St. Cuthbert, being held in reverence by the Northumbrians. In the days of Simeon of Durham, whose history ends A.D. 1096, it stood in the cemetery of Durham cathedral, and is probably referred to by Leland, as standing at the head of a tomb in the church yard on the south side of the minster:—“It is a crosse seven feet long, that hath had an inscription of divers rownes yn it, but the scripture cannot be red. Some say that the crosse was brought out of the holy church yard at Lindisferne.”†

This cross was probably the type from whence most of the crosses of Northumbria, as the Hackness cross, took their model. Having first originated out of the blind idolatry with which stones placed upright were worshipped in pagan times, these stones became under Christian training suitable memorials of the departed, and assumed at length the figure of that holy symbol of our faith ever revered by Christians. They were suitably inscribed

\* See Pinkerton's *Vitæ Sanctorum Scotiæ*, lib. I., c. 46, pp. 93, 94, 180, 181.

† See *Sculptured Stones of Scotland*, printed for the Spalding Club, 1856.



and ornamented with figures which the grotesque imaginations of the northern races loved to embody in their works of art, and have become to us memorials by no means inelegant of the piety and devotion of our English forefathers.

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# The Inland Mollusca of Somersetshire.

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BY THE REV. A. M. NORMAN, M.A.

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THE varied surface, the great prevalence of the limestone formations, and the southern position of Somersetshire, must be considered the causes of its great productiveness in molluscan life. The dense woods that clothe the hills; the deep clefts in their sides forming rocky chasms, deep ravines, and damp mossy coombes; and the rich intersecting valleys, form productive breeding places for the land species: while the sluggish waters of the weedy rhines, and the more rapid current of the wider streams, afford throughout the extensive moors an abundant supply of food, and secure breeding places for the water species.

We are only aware of two lists of Somersetshire mollusca as yet published. The first of these is *A List of the Fresh-water and Land Shells occurring in the environs of Bristol, with observations*, by J. S. Miller, Esq., A.L.S., published in the year 1822, in the third volume of the new series of the *Annals of Philosophy*. This list contained sixty species, from which number three, viz., *Planorbis nautilus*, *Turbo*

Everetti, and *Valvata minuta*, must be deducted, since two are varieties, and the last the young, of other species. The second list was read before the Somersetshire Archaeological and Natural History Society, at Weston, in 1851, by the Rev. W. R. Crotch, in a paper *On the Recent Plants and Shells of the Weston district*. It embraced forty species.

One hundred and six species are included in the present catalogue. Deducting five as perhaps erroneously recorded, the remaining number of Somersetshire mollusca will be found to exceed those hitherto met with in any county or district. Mr. Alder's *Catalogue of the Mollusca of Northumberland and Durham* includes ninety-three inland species; and our own *Notes on the Oxfordshire Shells*, published in the *Zoologist* of 1853 and 1857, ninety-five species. We are not aware of any other catalogues which exceed eighty species.

It is not only, however, the number of forms, but also the great productiveness of the individuals, which makes the profusion of molluscan life in Somersetshire so remarkable. Perhaps three or four species may yet be added from the eastern and south-western districts of the county.

The nomenclature adopted (with one or two exceptions) in this catalogue, is that of Forbes and Hanley's *British Mollusca*. The synonyms added are the names that were employed in Miller's *Catalogue of British Shells*.

We have adopted Clifton into this list for the convenience of naturalists resident in Bristol. *Pupa minutissima* however is the only shell which takes its position here from a Gloucestershire and not a Somersetshire locality.

A few remarks on the characteristic species of the several kinds of habitat may prove interesting. Of the land mollusca, *Gardens and Hedgebanks* afford *Arion hortensis*, *Limax agrestis*, *cinereus*, and *Sowerbii*, *Testacella Maugei*,

*Helix aspersa*, *nemoralis*, *hortensis*, *arbustorum*, *Cantiana* (hedgebanks only) *hispida*, and *rufescens*. *Woods* produce *Arion empiricorum* (coloured varieties), *Limax arborum*, *Vitrina pellucida*, *Helix fusca*, *Zonites* (all), *Bulimus Lackhamensis*, *Clausilia laminata*. Among *moss and decaying leaves*, especially those of the beech, are to be found *Arion flavus* (?), *Helix fulva* and *aculeata*, *Zonites* (all), *Azeca tridens*, *Balæa fragilis*, *Carychium minimum*, *Acme fusca*, and several of the Pupæ. *Dry hills and the sand-hills of the coast* abound with *Helix virgata*, *caperata*, and *ericetorum*, and *Bulimus acutus*; the last confined to the sand hills. Among *Limestone rocks, heaps of stones, and walls* there are found *Helix lapicida*, *pulchella*, *umbilicata*, and *rotundata*, *Pupa secale*, *umbilicata*, *pygmæa*, &c., *Bulimus obscurus*, *Clausilia nigricans*, and *Cyclostoma elegans*. *The roots of short grass* give us *Pupa muscorum*, *pygmæa*, &c., *Achatina acicula*, and *Helix pygmæa*; and lastly, in *wet marshy spots*, may be found *Arion empiricorum* var. *ater*, *Limax brunneus*, *Zonites nitidus*, *Succinea putris* and *Pfeifferi*.

Of the freshwater mollusca *running streams and larger rhines* contain *Unio tumidus* and *pictorum*, *Anodonta cygnea*, *Pisidium amnicum*, *pulchellum*, *Henslowianum*, and *cinereum*, *Dreissena polymorpha*, *Neritina fluviatilis*, *Valvata piscinalis* and *cristata*, *Bithinia ventricosa*, *Limneus auricularius*, *Ancylus fluviatilis* and *oblongus*, and *Planorbis albus*. The *rhines* produce in great abundance *Pisidium pusillum*, *Cyclas cornea*, *Paludina vivipara* (rare), *Bithinia tentaculata*, *Physa fontinalis*, *Planorbis corneus*, *carinatus*, *marginatus*, *vortex*, *spirorbis*, and *contortus*, *Limnæus pereger*, *stagnalis*, *truncatulus*, and *palustris*. *Ponds* shelter in their still waters many of the rhine species, and in addition *Cyclas calyculata*, *Pisidium obtusale* and *nitidum*, *Physa hypnorum*, *Planorbis imbricatus*, *glaber*,

and nitidus. *Conovulus denticulatus*, var. *myosotis*, is confined to the Avon below Bristol; and *Rissoa subumbilicata* and *ventrosa* are only to be met with in the salt marshes.

The waters of the Bristol channel have their saltness so much diluted by the influx of rivers, and so strongly impregnated with mud, that but few marine mollusca would desire to take up their abode in them. If ever a catalogue of the marine species is prepared it must be after the investigation of the lower part of the channel. In the more northern portion we have only met with about fifteen species on the shore, and there is nothing to induce a naturalist to incur the expense of dredging.

It only remains that we should thank those gentlemen who have given us assistance in the preparation of this paper, and to express a hope that any naturalist who may be able to contribute materials towards a future supplement, should such be ever needed, will kindly communicate with us.

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### Class ACEPHALA.

#### *Div. LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.*

#### Fam. CYCLADIDÆ.

#### Genus CYCLAS. Bruguière.

*C. cornea*, Linnæus. *Tellina cornea*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 59. Abundant. The var.  $\beta$  of Jenyns' monograph (*Tellina stagnicola* of Sheppard) is to be met with in the rhines of the valley between Portishead and Clevedon.

*C. calyculata*, Draparnaud. *Tellina lacustris*, Mat. and



Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 60. The typical *calyculata* is common in a pond on Clevedon hill, not far from the Royal Hotel.

Genus *PISIDIUM*. Pfeiffer.

*P. obtusale*, Pfeiffer. In a ditch near the Pill, Clevedon, and also in the pond with the last. The more swollen forms of *P. pusillum* are constantly mistaken for this species. The Clevedon shells have been examined by Mr. Jenyns.

*P. pusillum*, Turton. *Tellina pusilla*, Dillwyn's Cat. of Recent Shells. Common in grassy ditches, ponds, and rhines. We have taken it of very large size in the moor that stretches from Clevedon towards Portishead.

*P. cinereum*, Alder. A few specimens taken in Kenn Moor are considered by Mr. Alder to belong to the more ventricose variety of this species. Mr. Clark has met with it at Bath.

*P. nitidum*, Jenyns. In a large pond by the side of the railway, at the third (?) bridge from Clevedon.

*P. pulchellum*, Jenyns. In the larger and clearer of the rhines, not uncommon. Fine in West Mead Rhine, Yatton.

*P. Henslowianum*, Sheppard. A specimen or two in the "river," at Clevedon. This and the last must be united, as has already been suggested by Messrs. Jenyns and Jeffreys. We have met with specimens in company, some with the "lamelliform projection" well developed, some with scarcely perceptible traces of it, and some again with the umbones presenting no irregularity. These specimens agreed in all other respects.

*P. amnicum*, Müller. *Tellina amnica*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 60. In rivers and streams, widely distributed throughout the county.

## Fam. UNIONIDÆ.

## Genus UNIO. Retzius.

*U. pictorum*, Linnæus. *Mya pictorum*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 38. "The Kennet and Avon."—Forbes and Hanley. We have never seen specimens, but are informed by Mr. Russell, of the Bath Literary Institute, that the species is very common in the Avon.

*U. tumidus*, Retzius. "The Unio of the river Avon and of the Kennet and Avon Canal is the typical *U. tumidus* with its black skin, and the flatter varieties rayed with yellow and green. Twenty years ago, after a flood, I met with it about two miles from Bath, cast in large quantities on a river-side meadow; but I have seen none since."—Mr. Wm. Clark, in litt. "The Avon and the Kennet."—Forbes and Hanley.

## Genus ANODONTA. Brugière.

*A. cygnea*, Linnæus. *Mytilus anatina*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii. Common. The variety *Avonensis* (*Mytilis Avonensis*, Mont. Test. Brit., p. 172) was found, we believe, in the Salisbury and Hampshire Avon, not the Bath and Bristol river.

## Fam. MYTILIDÆ.

## Genus DREISSENA. Van Beneden.

*D. polymorpha*, Pallas. The late Mr. Hugh Strickland, in a paper, published in Loudon's Mag. Nat. Hist., new series, vol. ii. (1838), p. 361, on the "Naturalisation of *Dreissena* in England," states that "this shell has lately been 'planted' by Mr. Stutchbury, of Bristol, in some waters near that place." So prolific a species once planted is hardly likely to have become extinct.

## Class GASTEROPODA.

## Div. PROSOBRANCHIATA.

## Fam. NERITIDÆ.

## Genus NERITINA. Lamarck.

*N. fluviatilis*, Linnæus. *Nerita fluviatilis*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 225. "In pools near the Avon."—Miller. "Bridgwater and Weston-super-Mare."—Rev. W. R. Crotch.

## Fam. PALUDINIDÆ.

## Genus PALUDINA. Lamarck.

*P. Listeri*, Forbes and Hanley. The Rev. W. R. Crotch and the Curator of the Bristol Museum inform us that they have taken this species near Weston-super-Mare. The latter met with it, we believe, near the railway station.

## Genus BITHINIA. Gray.

*B. tentaculata*, Linnæus. *Helix tentaculata*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 220. Abundant.

*B. Leachii*, Sheppard. In the larger and clearer streams. Abundant and fine in West Mead Rhine, Yatton.—A. M. N. Weston-super-Mare.—Rev. W. R. Crotch.

## Genus VALVATA. Müller.

*V. piscinalis*, Müller. *Turbo fontinalis*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 168. Common in similar localities to the last.

*V. cristata*, Müller. *Turbo cristatus*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 169. *Valvata minuta*, Draparnaud (the young?). Very local. A few specimens from a ditch in Kenn Moor; also near Wells.—A. M. N.

Bath.—Mr. Clark. Weston-super-Mare and Taunton.—  
Rev. W. R. Crotch.

Fam. LILLORINIDÆ.

Genus RISSOA. Frémenville.

*R. ventrosa*, Montagu. In marvellous abundance in a ditch near the Pill, Clevedon, the water of which is but very slightly impregnated with salt.

*R. subumbilicata*, Montagu. *Rissoa ulvæ*, var., Forbes and Hanley, vol. viii., p. 142. This species (?) [vide Jeffreys in Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist., third series, vol. viii., (1859) p. 180] is very abundant on the mud flats, and at river-mouths all along the coast of Somerset.

We have not met with the true *Rissoa ulvæ* in the county. These two species of the genus *Rissoa*, belonging to the *Hydrobia* section, have been admitted into this catalogue because they hold a doubtful position between the artificially divided *Fluviatile* and *Marine* mollusca.

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Div. PULMONIFERA.

Fam. LIMACIDÆ.

Genus ARION. Férussac.

*A. empiricorum*, Férussac. On the low grounds and in damp situations this *Arion* is always black; in drier situations, hills, and woods, it varies greatly in colour.

*A. flavus*, Müller. We have taken an *Arion*, which we believe to have been this species, among the ruins of Walton old church, and likewise in Brockley Coombe.

*A. hortensis*, Férussac. Common in gardens, on hedge-banks, and in fields.

## Genus LIMAX. Linnæus.

*L. cinereus*, Müller. The striped and spotted varieties common. We met with a variety in Cleeve Coombe remarkably distinct, and we believe hitherto unrecorded. It was altogether pitchy black, without spot or marking of any kind, and fully six inches long. The var. *a* of Baron Férussac, in the *Histoire Naturelle des Mollusques Terrestres et Fluviales*, comes nearest to it. That variety is described as “*Ater, carinâ albâ*.”

*L. arborum*, Bouchard Chantereux. On trees and rocks in Goblin, Cleeve, and Brockley Coombes, and some of the glens running up into the Mendips near Wells.

*L. agrestis*, Müller. Abundant everywhere.

*L. flavus*, Linnæus. Bristol and Bath.—Capt. Brown.

*L. brunneus*, Draparnaud. Among heaps of stones by the side of the lane which runs parallel with the cliff from Walton to Portishead; and among decaying vegetation by the side of a rhine in Portishead Moor. A remarkable peculiarity in this slug, noticed by Dr. Johnson but omitted by Forbes and Hanley, at once distinguishes the species from all the varieties of *agrestis*, as well as our other British species. This peculiarity consists in the great length of the neck, or space between the tentacles and the anterior margin of the shield. Another good characteristic of this species is the unusually narrow foot.

*L. Sowerbii*, Férussac. At Clevedon in gardens, and in the copse between Upper Clevedon and the beach.—A. M. N. Clifton.—Mr. W. Webster.

## Fam. TESTACELLIDÆ.

## Genus TESTACELLA. Cuvier.

*T. Maugei*, Férussac. Forty-six years ago this most interesting mollusk was found in what were then Messrs.



Sweet and Miller's, but which are now Messrs. Garraway and May's, nursery grounds at Clifton. From that time to the present it has thriven and propagated freely in its original locality, and has likewise been introduced with plants into many other gardens in the west of England. In this way it has established itself at Bath, at Brislington, at Clevedon (in the gardens of Sir Arthur Elton, and those of Lee), and at Taunton ; and thus may be considered to have made good its claim for admission into our list of British mollusca.

*T. haliotoidea*, Draparnaud, has been recorded as occurring in several localities in the west of England. In all instances in which we have had opportunity of examining the specimens, the species has proved to be *T. Maugei*. The Testacella also which was figured and described as *T. scutulum* in *The Naturalist*, vol. viii., (1853) p. 179, as found at Taunton, is evidently not the *T. scutulum*, but *T. Maugei*.

#### Fam. HELICIDÆ.

##### Genus VITRINA. Draparnaud.

*V. pellucida*, Müller. Widely distributed but not abundant.

##### Genus ZONITES. Gray.

*Z. cellarius*, Müller. *Helix nitens*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Lin. Soc., vol. viii., p. 198. Common among damp heaps of stones and moss in woods. Very fine in Brockley Coombe.

*Z. alliaria*, Miller. First described in Miller's *List of the Freshwater and Land Shells occurring in the environs of Bristol*. Common in woods, on hedge-banks, and under stones.

*Z. nitidulus*, Draparnaud. In similar situations to the last, and like it very common among decaying beech leaves.

*Z. purus*, Alder. Local. Among rotting leaves at the foot of Elton Hill, Clevedon, at Wrington, near Wells, and in Brockley Coombe.

*Z. radiatulus*, Alder. At roots of stunted grass growing in the crevices of limestone rocks on Elton Hill, and in similar situations on the eastern scarp of Clevedon Hill.—A. M. N. Clifton.—Mr. W. Webster.

*Z. nitidus*, Müller. Damp situations. Under stones on the grass in Kenn and Portishead Moors ; rare.—A. M. N. Weston-super-Mare.—Rev. W. R. Crotch.

*Z. crystallinus*, Müller. *Helix crystallina*, Müller, Hist. Verm., pt. 2, p. 23. Frequent and widely distributed among decaying leaves, and under stones lying upon grass.

#### Genus HELIX. Linnæus.

*H. aspersa*, Müller. Only too abundant. We have taken a reversed specimen at Clevedon ; and also examples upon the cliffs towards Ladies' Bay which have the spire produced, so that the shell assumes the form of *Paludina vivipara*, Linn.

*H. pomatia*, Linnæus. Rare at Stapleton.—Miller. Probably introduced, and now apparently extinct.

*H. arbustorum*, Linnæus. Frequent, though local. We have taken it in the lane leading from Clevedon to Clapton ; under heaps of stones on Strawberry Hill, Clevedon ; upon the banks of the canal at Bath ; among nettles at Cheddar Cliffs ; and hedge-banks near Axbridge.

*H. Cantiana*, Montagu. Brislington is the only locality in Somersetshire in which we know this shell to occur. It was first taken there by Mr. Miller.

*H. nemoralis*, Linnæus. Common, but not so varied in painting as it is found in many other parts of England. We have met with a very rare variety at Wells, which is orange with five paler yellow bands, and has the lip and throat peach-coloured.

*H. hortensis*, Müller. This species is undoubtedly distinct from the last, which although occasionally found with the lip peach-coloured, or even white (Scarborough), can never be confounded with the smaller and more delicate shell of *Helix hortensis*, which moreover *never has the calcareous* (and usually coloured) *deposit of the columella*, which is so marked a character in *H. nemoralis*. *H. hortensis* is abundant in Somersetshire.

Var. *hybrida*, Poviet. Abundant and variously coloured, at Wells. The typical bandless form at Wrington, on Clevedon Hill, at Kenn, and on hedgebanks at Tickenham.

*H. virgata*, Da Costa. Very abundant, especially on dry hills and the sea-coast. It is very varied in colouring on the sand hills. Near Burnham one variety is found wholly deep chocolate brown; another brown with a narrow white band running round the base of the whorls, and more or less lineated round the umbilicus; a third resembles the last, but has in addition to the basal white fillet, a row of white spots round the upper margin of the whorls; a fourth is white, with one, two, or three interrupted spiral bands. Intermediate specimens, as well as the more common varieties, are also to be found. On the sand-hills at Berrow these varieties are replaced by a fifth which is milk white, with the exception of the mouth and apex, which are rufous. In Tickenham churchyard the milk-white variety with transparent bands is to be found. We have taken a reversed specimen on the sea wall near Clevedon. Mr. Miller curiously remarks, "The

abundance of this species in a field at Torkington a few months ago occasioned the report that it had rained snails."

*H. caperata*, Montagu. Common on dry hills and a calcareous soil, throughout the county.

*H. ericetorum*, Müller. Somewhat local. Abundant on the sides of the trenches at Cadbury Camp, and of the Mendips near Wells. Also on Durdham Down, Wrington Hill, and other localities.

*H. lapicida*, Linnæus. Common, but confined apparently to the limestone rocks. Near Wells; Cheddar, Wrington, Clevedon, and Elton Hills; Cadbury Hill, Yatton; Cleeve Toot; St. Vincent's Rocks; Axbridge, &c.

*H. rufescens*, Pennant. Common. Varies according to habitat. Those among brambles and in hedges are mostly large and horn-coloured; while specimens from drier situations are smaller, deeper in colour, and more elevated in the spire.

Var. *albida*, Gray, is found in profusion among a heap of stones lying by an old lime-kiln near Clevedon.

*H. hispida*, Linnæus. Abundant in gardens and hedge-banks, and among heaps of stones and nettles, varying in colour from white to deep chocolate brown.

Var. *concinna*, Jeffreys. In gardens at Yatton and Clevedon, in Walton old churchyard, and at Wrington.—A. M. N. Clifton.—Mr. W. Webster.

Var. *depilata*, Alder. Rare on Cadbury Hill, Yatton, and Ebbor Rocks, near Wells.

*H. sericea*, Draparnaud. We have met with two or three worn examples among the rejectamenta of the River Avon, below the Hotwells.

*H. aculeata*, Müller. We have taken this species under the bark of a fallen tree in Brockley Coombe;

and Mr. Clark informs us that he has met with it on Beachen Cliff, and in the woods of Claverton Down, near Bath.

*H. fulva*, Müller. Rare. Small under stones lying among grass on Elton Hill, Clevedon, and among rushes in Walton Moor. Fine in decaying leaves at Brockley Coombe, and near Wells.

*H. fusca*, Montagu. *Helix subrufescens*, Miller, Ann. Phil., vol. viii., (1822) p. 376. Described under the name of *Helix subrufescens* by Mr. Miller, who had taken specimens near Bristol.

*H. pulchella*, Müller. *Helix paludosa*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 193. More common, on the limestone, under stones, in crevices of rocks, and at roots of grass.

Var. *costata*, Müller. Abundant and fine among the decaying mortar of a limestone wall near Tickenham.—A. M. N. Clifton.—Mr. W. Webster.

*H. rotundata*, Müller. *Helix radiata*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 199. Common. Sometimes the spire is much raised, and the whorls even partially separated. We have met with greenish-white transparent specimens at Clevedon, and received the same variety from Mr. Webster, who had taken it at Clifton.

*H. umbilicata*, Montagu. Common in the crevices of limestone rocks on Clevedon and Elton Hills; Cleeve Toot; St. Vincent's Rocks; Wrington Hill; Cheddar Cliffs, &c.; and often exceedingly abundant among the rotten mortar of old walls, as behind the Royal Hotel at Clevedon, and in many spots on the Mendips.

*H. pygmæa*, Draparnaud. Not common. At roots of grass on Clevedon and Elton Hills.



## Genus BULIMUS. Scopoli.

*B. acutus*, Müller. Abundant on the sand-hills along the coast between Burnham and Weston.

*B. Lackhamensis*, Montagu. *Helix Lackhamensis*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 212. This fine species has been taken in the neighbourhood of Bristol.—Messrs. Miller and Jeffreys. On Beachen Cliff, half-a-mile from Bath; and again in the woods of Claverton Down, two miles from Bath.—Mr. W. Clark. In a little wood by the canal, between Bradford and Freshfield.—Mr. Lukis. Among burnt gorse bushes near the bottom of a ravine to the left hand of the cliffs at Cheddar, and about a mile and a half from the village.—Rev. W. H. Hawker. Among ivy, on the hedgebank of the road leading from Axbridge to Cheddar, about three-quarters of a mile from the former place.—A. M. N. Although nowhere to be met with in any numbers, *Bulimus Lackhamensis* is thus seen to be widely distributed throughout Somersetshire.

*B. obscurus*, Müller. *Helix obscura*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 212. Common among stones, and in woods; more abundant on the limestone formations.

*B. Goodallii*, Miller. *Helix Goodallii*, Miller in Ann. of Philos., iii., (1822) 376. This species, described by Mr. Miller from specimens taken in pine beds at the Clifton nurseries, has continued to abound in that locality up to the present time. It cannot be regarded, however, otherwise than as exotic, since it is not found beyond the range of hothouses.

## Genus PUPA. Lamarck.

*P. umbilicata*, Draparnaud. *Turbo muscorum*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 182. Very common.

A fine produced variety occurs among the ruins of Walton Castle. We have met with the variety *edentula* on a wall near Tickenham. The white hyaline variety occurs at Ebbor Rocks, near Wells, but is remarkably local, and we have taken a specimen or two at Clevedon.

*P. muscorum*, Linnæus. Common among limestone rocks, at roots of grass, and under stones. We have met with examples in which the tooth was altogether absent.

*P. secale*, Draparnaud. *Turbo juniperi*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 132. Abundant among limestone rocks, Clifton, Wrington, Yatton, Clevedon, Wells, Cheddar, &c.

*P. edentata*, Draparnaud. Has been taken by Mr. Jeffreys in the county.

*P. minutissima*, Hartmann. Durdham Down.—Mr. Jeffreys.

*P. pygmæa*, Draparnaud. Common under stones lying on grass, and at roots of grass growing in crevices of limestone rocks. We have met with the four-toothed variety (*British Mollusca*. pl. cxxx., fig. 5) at Clevedon. This is, however, very different from the *Pupa alpestris* of Alder, which is certainly a distinct species.

*P. substriata*, Jeffreys. *Turbo sexdentata*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 183. *Turbo sexdentata* is mentioned by Miller as found at Leighdown; but as no other *Pupa* of the *Vertigo* section is recorded, perhaps *P. pygmæa* was mistaken for this species.

*P. antivertigo*, Draparnaud. Among the rejectamenta of the River Avon.—A. M. N. At Bristol and Bath, under ash boughs that have lain long on the ground.—Mr. Jeffreys in F. and H.

*P. pusilla*, Müller. Rejectamenta of the Avon.—Mr. Jeffreys.

Genus *BALEA*. Prideaux.

*B. fragilis*, Draparnaud. Very local. Under moss on trees in Small Coombe (?) Wood, Bath; among decaying leaves in the interstices of a dry wall on Walton Down, near Clevedon; also in Brockley Coombe, and near Wells.

Genus *CLAUSILIA*. Draparnaud.

*C. laminata*, Montagu. *Turbo laminatus*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 179. Brockley Coombe, Wrington, Ebbor, and near Clevedon. The hyaline variety occurs in the same locality as *H. rufescens* var. *albida*.—A. M. N. Leigh Woods.—Mr. W. Webster.

*C. buplicata*, Montagu. Stated by Miller to exist in the neighbourhood of Bristol.—Forbes and Hanley.

*C. nigricans*, Maton and Rackett. *Turbo nigricans*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 180. *Turbo Everetti*, Miller, Ann. Philos., new series, vol. iii., (1822) p. 377. Very abundant, and variable. The spire consists of from nine to thirteen volutions. The small form, which is not uncommon among the rejectamenta of the Avon, and on the Mendip Hills near Axbridge, was described by Miller as a species under the name of *Turbo Everetti*.

Genus *ZUA*. Leach.

*Z. lubrica*, Müller. *Helix lubrica*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 213. Common in damp places among moss, stones, &c.

Genus *AZECA*. Leach.

*A. tridens*, Pulteney. Brockley Coombe is the only Somersetshire locality known for this shell. It should be looked for more especially on the south side among damp moss.

## Genus ACHATINA. Lamarck.

*A. acicula*, Müller. *Buccinum terrestre*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 139. Roots of grass, Clevedon Hill; Mendips, near Wells; and among rejectamenta of the River Avon.—A. M. N. Taunton.—Rev. W. R. Crotch. On Leigh and Clifton Downs.—Miller.

## Genus SUCCINEA. Draparnaud.

*S. putris*, Linnæus. *Helix succinea*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 218. Abundant. Occasionally very large in Kenn Moor.

*S. Pfeifferi*, Rossmässler. Perhaps distinct from the last, and a much scarcer shell. Found in ditches along the sea margin near Clevedon, and a few other places.

## Fam. LIMNÆADÆ.

## Genus PHYSA.

*P. fontinalis*, Linnæus. *Bulla fontinalis*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 126. Widely distributed throughout the county, but not generally common.

*P. hypnorum*, Linnæus. *Bulla hypnorum*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 127. Very local. Dulcot, near Wells; Yatton; ditch near the Pill, Clevedon; Weston-super-Mare. More common in the spring months, and often found in grassy ditches which are quite dried up in the summer.

## Genus PLANORBIS. Müller.

*P. corneus*, Linnæus. Very abundant in the Moor ditches; but rare, if not altogether absent, at higher levels. It delights in peaty water.

*P. albus*, Müller. *Helix alba*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 192. Scarce. Found in a few

rhines of Kenn Moor, and in a pond near Wells, also at Weston-super-Mare.

*P. glaber*, Jeffreys. "My *Planorbis glaber* (*P. lævis* of Alder) was first found at Bristol. It is the *Planorbis Rossmassleri* of Continental writers."—Mr. Jeffreys in litt. We have taken it fine and in great abundance in a large pond by the railway side, at the third (?) bridge from Clevedon.

*P. nautilus*, Linnæus. *Turbo nautilus*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 169. *Planorbis imbricatus*, Drap., Moll. Fer. et Fluv. France, p. 44. Common in small ponds, especially during the spring months. Occasionally met with in the moor ditches.

*P. carinatus*, Müller. Much less common than the succeeding species, in company with which it is found.

*P. marginatus*, *Helix planorbis*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 189. Abundant in the rhines of all the moors, and common in ponds and ditches.

*P. vortex*, Linnæus. *Helix vortex*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 189. Very common on the whole of the western side of the county in rhines and ponds.

*P. spirorbis*, Linnæus. *Helix spirorbis*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 191. Much less common than the last, and more local in its distribution. Extremely abundant in ditches near the mouth of the river at Wick.

*P. contortus*, Linnæus. *Helix contortus*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 191. Very abundant in rhines, ponds, and small ditches. A large proportion of the specimens from a small pond near Walton old Church are distorted, having the whorls irregularly coiled, and often folded over each other.

*P. nitidus*, Müller. *Helix fontana*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 193. In clear ponds among



decaying leaves. In a pond at Yatton, and another at Weston-in-Gordano.

Genus LIMNÆUS. Draparnaud.

*L. pereger*, Müller. Very abundant and variable. In brackish water the mouth is often greatly expanded.

*L. acutus*, Jeffreys. Among rejectamenta of the river at Uphill.

*L. auricularius*, Linnæus. *Helix auricularia*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii. p. 221. Taunton.—Rev. W. R. Crotch. In the From.—Miller.

*L. stagnalis*, Linnæus. Very abundant in rhines, ditches and ponds. We found a reversed specimen in Kenn Moor.

*L. truncatulus*, Müller. *Helix fossaria*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii. p. 217. Common on mud at the sides of rhines, ponds and rivers.

*L. glaber*, Müller. Messrs. Forbes and Hanley write of this Limnæus "It occurs in several of our southern counties, especially in Wilts and Somerset." We have never succeeded in finding it, and it should probably be looked for on the eastern side of the county.

*L. palustris*, Linnæus. *Helix palustris*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 216. Frequent and widely distributed.

Genus ANCYLUS. Geoffroy.

*A. fluviatilis*, Müller. *Patella lacustris*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 232. West Mead Rhine, Yatton, and the river at Clevedon. A pure white variety in a stream of water at the foot of Dulcot Hill, near Wells.

*A. oblongus*, Lightfoot. *Patella oblonga*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 233. Local. The Avon, near Bath.—A. M. N. In the River From.—Miller. Bridgwater. Rev. W. R. Crotch.

## Fam. AURICULIDÆ.

## Genus CONOVULUS. Lamarek.

*C. denticulatus*, Montagu. *Voluta denticulata*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 130. The variety *myosotis*, Drap., of this shell is abundant in the Avon below the Hotwells.

## Genus CARYCHIUM. Müller.

*C. minimum*, Müller. *Turbo carychium*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 184. Common, especially among decaying beech leaves, Clifton, Yatton, Wrington, Brockley Coombe, Clevedon, Wells, &c.

## Fam. CYCLOSTOMIDÆ.

## Genus CYCLOSTOMA. Montfort.

*C. elegans*, Müller. *Turbo elegans*, Mat. and Rack., Trans. Linn. Soc., vol. viii., p. 167. Common among limestone rocks, Clifton Bath, Yatton, Wrington, Brockley, Cheddar, Axbridge, Wells, Weston-super-Mare, Clevedon, &c.

## Genus ACME. Hartmann.

*A. lineata*, Draparnaud. We have found this shell among the rejectamenta of the Avon below Bristol, and our friend Mr. Jeffreys has procured a reversed specimen from the same source. Mr. Cutler, who lately was a dealer in Natural History specimens at Bath, has informed us that he has procured the species in a hazel copse below Hampton Rocks.

*Sedgefield, September 20, 1860.*

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# NOTICE OF EMBLETONIA PALLIDA, OF A NEW HYDROZOOON, AND A NEW INFUSORIUM.

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BY W. A. SANFORD, ESQ., F.G.S.

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EMBLETONIA HYALINA, (*Alder and Hancock*), maculis purpurescentibus, lobis capitis velo unitis, tentaculis longis, approximantibus, branchiis quatriseserialibus, ellipticis, flavis, apicibus albis.

Habitat—on *Laodomea gelatinosa*, at low-water mark at St. Audries, on the Bristol Channel,—W. A. S., 1860. On the site of the docks, Birkenhead,—Mr. Price, 1854. (Extinct in the latter locality.)

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AT St. Audries, to the west of the road which Sir P. Acland has made from the farm house to the beach, there is a ledge of lias which runs out to the north from the cliff, and forms a barrier, which encloses at low water a large pond of sea water between it and the cliff. Small streams trickle from the pond down the face of the ledge, which form little deep pools, the sides of which are covered with multitudes of Zoophytes of the common shore-kinds, *Laodomeæ*, *Sertulariæ*, and two or three species of *Coryne*. Among them a new species of *Clavula* (*Clavula*



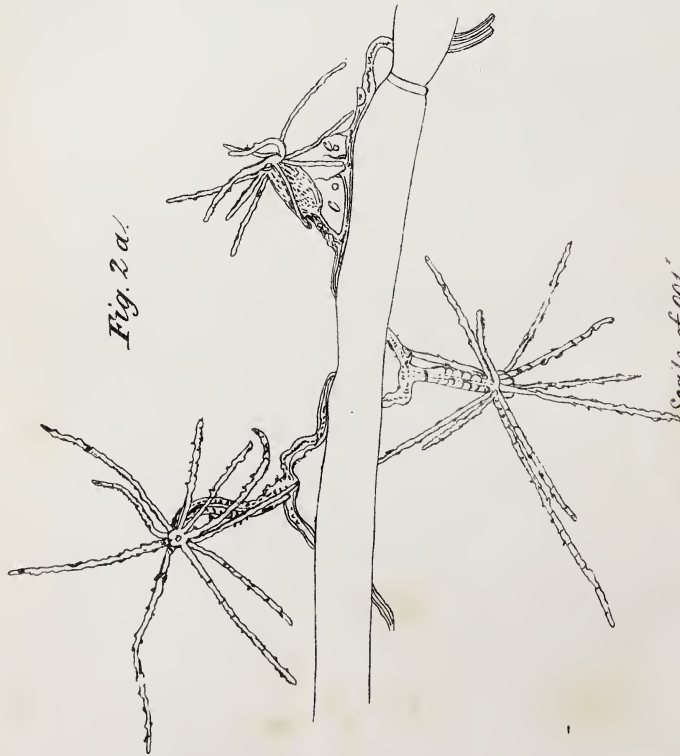


Fig. 2 a.

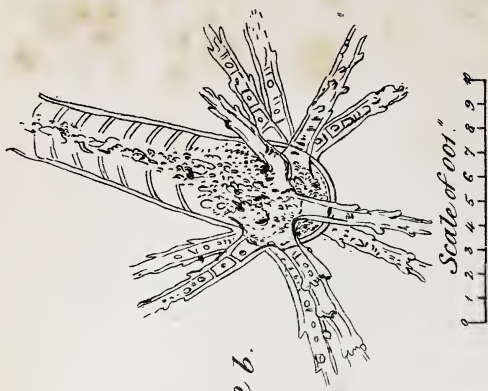


Fig. 2 b.



Fig. 3

Scale of 0.01"

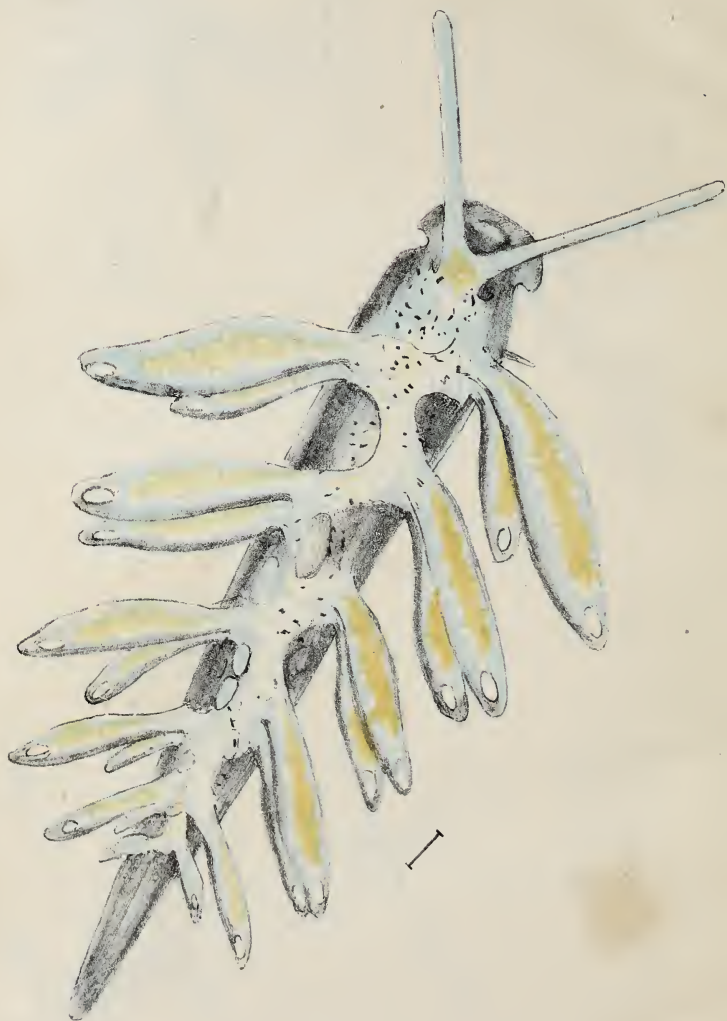
*Clavula* <sup>Sp.</sup> *Ethelridae*.

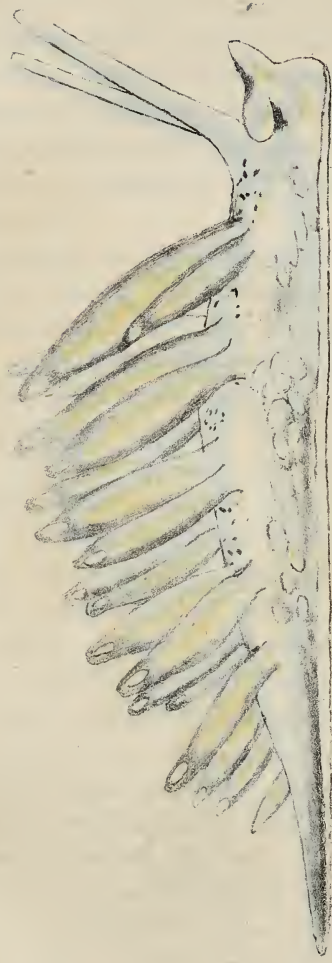
Scale of 0.01"

*Infusorium* referred to in text (c.c. in fig 2 a. enlarged.)









I

EMBLETONIA PALLIDA.  
(St. Audries.)

*Drawn from life by W.A.S.*

*Print litho. Tacuinum.*



*St. Ethelridæ*), distinguished from *Clavula Gossii* (Dr. Wright) by the sub-uniserial position of the tentacles, and by its greater size and robustness, (fig. 2, *a* and *b*.)

Feeding on these I found numerous specimens of the singular mollusk of which I believe that I now give the first published figure—*Embletonia hyalina*, (fig. 1.) It was originally discovered by Mr. Price on the present site of the Birkenhead docks, in 1854; but when the docks were finished, the site was destroyed, and the animal has not been since met with.

It feeds principally on *Laodomea gelatinosa*, neglecting other zoophytes while any of that remains. It lays its eggs in small reniform masses, with but few eggs in each mass. It appears to be hardy in confinement, some of the specimens having lived eight or ten weeks in jars of sea water, but they are sluggish in their movements, and were generally to be found on the same stone for days together. It is distinguished from the other British species of the genus by the double row of papillæ on each side, and also by the colour, which in *E. pulchra* and *minuta* is red, whereas in this animal it is of so light a blue that it only gives a slight opacity to the animal, the tentacles alone being of a pale yellow; and also by the form of the lobes of the head, which are in this species united into a semicircular veil, but in *pulchra* and *minuta* they form a crescent with blunt horns pointing rather forwards.

Casual observers might mistake *Eolis* (*Tergipes*) *exigua* or *despecta* for this animal, but both of these have four tentacles instead of two, and the colouring, although somewhat similar, is very different on close examination.

In the same pools I found an *Infusorium*, different from any I have been able to obtain a description of. I give a slight sketch of it (fig. 3), in order that if recognised by



others it may be examined with a view to determine its real character. It has exactly the habits of *Lagotis*, but is far smaller, not being above a quarter of the size of the smallest species of that genus. It lives in a small tube on the surface of zoophytes and algæ, from which it slowly protrudes a single spiral ciliated lobe, resembling that of *Chætospira* (Lachmann). It may belong to this genus, but I have never been able to isolate the tube in which it lives, and consequently cannot say what relation it bears to that animal. The habits and general appearance are so like those of *Lagotis*, that I should say that it was closely related to that genus.

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# On new Brachiopoda, and on the Development of the Loop in Cerebratella.

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BY MR. CHARLES MOORE, F.G.S.

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AT the time of the commencement of Mr. Davidson's monograph on British Brachiopoda, published by the Palæontographical Society, little had been done towards their systematic arrangement and classification. Sowerby had figured many species; but valuable materials were accumulated, and many new forms waiting for description in the cabinets of different collectors, which have since been done justice to in the above valuable publication.

At the time referred to but fourteen species of the genera *Lingula*, *Orbicula*, *Spirifer*, and *Terebratula* had been figured from the three divisions of the Lias, but I had succeeded in discovering twenty new species in the Middle and Upper Lias of Somerset, including the genera *Thecideum*, *Leptæna*, and *Crania*, genera which had been previously unnoticed in these formations.

Of the genus *Thecideum*, the Middle Lias of Somerset yielded me three species, viz., *T. Bouchardii*, *T. triangularis*, and *T. Moorei*. In this formation they are rare, and when found are almost invariably attached to the plicated

exteriors of *Rhynchonella serrata* or *R. tetraëdra*. On a specimen of the former shell, which has been figured by Mr. Davidson, there are seventeen examples belonging to the three species I have mentioned.

The Upper Lias of the west of England, especially in the neighbourhood of Ilminster, rarely exceeds in thickness ten or twelve feet, and is sometimes reduced to four or five feet. In the clays at its base the genus *Leptæna* occurs of several species. About the time of their discovery, one species, the *Leptæna liasiana*, had been found in France, which I had sought for in vain in this country. During a visit paid me by Mr. Davidson, as we were approaching a section of Upper Lias, he remarked how interesting it would be to find the French species in association with those I had already discovered. To our great delight the first object that presented itself to me was a little shell, which rendered the *L. liasiana* a British species. I have never found more than four specimens, so that it is very rare.

Before the publication of Mr. Davidson's "Appendix," in 1853, I had examined the Inferior Oolite of Dundry for Brachiopoda, and found there eight species of Thecideum, five of which were new, together with the *T. Bouchardii* and *T. triangularis* I had previously obtained from the Middle Lias, and *T. Deslongchampsii* of the Upper Lias. The same locality also furnished me with a series of little shells, which threw light upon some I had previously found in the Upper Lias, forming a passage between the Thecideidæ and the Terebratulidæ, for which the subgenus *Zellania* has been created. These, with a little shell named *Spirifera oolitica*, were shortly noticed by me in Mr. Davidson's "Appendix," and were, in 1854, figured in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and*

*Natural History Society.* At that time I was convinced many new species might be expected to be discovered from a continued investigation of the secondary formations, and below I am enabled to give figures and descriptions of sixteen additional species, whereby our knowledge of this interesting class of shells is completed to the present time.

On Hampton Down, near Bath, there are extensive excavations where the Great Oolite was formerly largely worked. Latterly a new quarry has been commenced, and in order to reach the workable beds of freestone, the following beds in descending order had to be passed through :—

	Ft.	In.
1. Thin bands of freestone . . . .	4	6
2. Brown raggy coralline bed . . . .	9	0
3. Compact grey limestone . . . .	5	0
4. Workable beds of great oolite . . . .	20	0

The grey limestone, (No. 3) contains many organic remains, but owing to its hard and intractable character few are to be extracted entire. In its weathered edges may be seen the *Lima cardiformis*, *Trichites*, *Lithodomi*, and many corals.

The raggy bed (No. 2) is very incoherent, and appears to have been an ancient coral reef, it being in great part composed of corals and sponges. Intermingled with these branching corals are myriads of beautiful organisms, which, from the unconsolidated nature of the bed, are easily extracted. They consist of dismembered ossicles of star-fishes, the plates and occasionally the bodies of the Bradford Encrinite (*Apiocrinus Parkinsoni*), spines and shells of Echini, Ostreæ, and other mollusca, and with them very many specimens of a small Brachiopod, which has

hitherto been considered the young of *Terebratula maxillata*, but which I shall presently show is to be referred to *Terebratella*.

The Brachiopods obtained at Hampton consist of *Terebratula cardium*, *T. coarctata*, *T. digona*, *T. hemispherica*, *T. maxillata*, *Rhynchonella concinna*, *R. obsoleta*, *Crania antiquior*. It will thus be seen that only three genera of Brachiopods have hitherto been known in the Great Oolite, and the bed under consideration. To these I have now to add four other genera, viz., *Terebratella*, *Terebratulina*, *Thecideum*, and *Zellania*.

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TEREBRATULA MAXILLATA, Sow.

Pl. I., figs. 6, 7.

The adult form of this shell is found at Hampton, though usually either in single valves, or in a crushed state. The young ages of this shell are externally hardly distinguishable from the *Terebratella Buckmanii*, described below. It differs from the latter shell in its beak being more truncated, and the foramen more rounded; it is also usually longer than broad, a character it loses when more adult. Internally the generic difference is at once apparent, as this shell possesses a short reflected loop, which in *Terebratella* is doubly attached.

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TEREBRATULA HEMISPHERICA, Sow.

A pretty little shell, originally figured by Sowerby under the name of *Terebratula hemisphærica*, is not uncommon at Hampton Cliffs. This was subsequently removed by D'Orbigny from that genus, and placed with the *Terebratellæ*; and on the authority of the species to which I now refer, that author carried the latter genus into the oolites, in which he was followed, although with some



hesitation, by Mr. Davidson. It will be seen from what follows that two species at least of *Terebratella* are to be found in these beds; but when D'Orbigny placed the *Terebratula hemisphærica* in this genus, he could not have seen its interior, which, in several examples I possess, have the short and simple loop of *Terebratula*, and the shell in question will therefore have to return to its original position.

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### TEREBRATELLA.

TEREBRATELLA BUCKMANII, Woodward M.S.

Pl. I., figs. 1-5.

Shell generally a little longer than wide, rounded in front, and tapering to the beak; valves moderately convex; beak short, very slightly incurved and truncated by a foramen, surrounded in part by the extremity of the beak, the umbo of the dorsal valve, and two small labral deltoidal plates. Internally the adult shell is provided with a doubly attached loop, the first pair of lamellæ extending considerably before becoming reflected to form the loop. Shell structure punctuate. Dimensions of the largest example hitherto observed: length,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lines; width, 3 lines; depth,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines.

*Obs.*—I had collected a considerable number of these little brachiopods from the oolite of Hampton Cliffs, under the idea that they were the young of *Terebratula maxillata*, my object being to prepare dissections shewing the loop of that species. I was much interested in finding in the example I first opened that it could not belong to the young of that genus, although outwardly it is almost undistinguishable from it. The difference in the loop proved it to be a true *Terebratella*. My observation does not shew that it attained larger dimensions than those

mentioned, but it had then assumed the character and development peculiar to the loop which characterizes the genus to which it is referred. In an early stage of my examination, modifications in the shape of the loop were noticed, and observations extending to several hundred specimens resulted in showing the curious changes effected by age in the form of the loop, which may be seen by referring to plate I., figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

The first stage of development I have been able to observe is sketched in fig. 2. Therein it may be perceived the two first lamellæ are united to the hinge-plate, and to a free rudimentary mesial plate, which is, in fact, the first origin of what at a later period becomes a mesial plate. In this state it is free, and does not touch the bottom of the valve, although when viewed in profile spines may be seen passing downwards, which afterwards join the mesial septum.

The loop has not yet been formed, but a plate projects between the lamellæ, and appears as if longitudinally split to a certain depth in the centre.

The second stage is exhibited in fig. 3. In this we find the two lamellæ with the rudimentary plate as in fig. 2, and, besides, the origin of the reflected portion of the loop, presenting in this first stage of its development but a very small and rudimentary aspect.

The third stage may be observed in fig. 4, where the different parts are still more developed, but the mesial plate has not yet reached the bottom of the valve.

By gradual changes we are thus conducted to the fourth stage, fig. 5, where the loop has attained its complete development. The central plate, which was freely suspended in the shell before, has now reached and become soldered to the bottom of the valve; the first pair of

lamellæ are still attached to its upper sides, and the reflected portion of the loop has become fully developed, the extremities facing the front of the shell being considerably prolonged, as is seen in fig. 5 of our plate. Numerous long spines also project from the outer edges of the lamellæ and loop, giving to the interior a very peculiar appearance.

The subject of the development of the internal calcified supports in brachiopoda is of considerable interest, and much may yet be learnt by a careful study of recent specimens of this class. The importance of attention to the subject is the greater when it is remembered that the classification of many of the brachiopoda depends more upon internal than external form, and that had the different stages of development shown by the *Terebratella Buckmanii* been observed under other circumstances, or from beds of different geological ages, each would probably have been constituted a distinct genus.

The *Terebratella Buckmanii* is the prevailing shell at Hampton Cliffs, and many hundred specimens have passed through my hands. It has before been remarked that the young of *Terebratula maxillata* also occur at Hampton, though this species is comparatively rare. It requires considerable experience to determine by the exterior to which genus the different shells belong. Both possess the same contour, and are strongly punctuate. In general, however, the *Terebratella Buckmanii* may be distinguished by a dark longitudinal line in the centre of the ventral valve, due to the mesial septum, and by the characters previously noticed when speaking of *Terebratula maxillata*.

It is due to my friend Mr. Woodward I should remark, that whilst my investigations on this shell were in progress, having been the means of conveying a series of them to him, he noticed it to be a *Terebratella*; and in a communi-

cation to Mr. Davidson suggested the specific name of *Terebratella Buckmanii* for it, which I have much pleasure in adopting.

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TEREBRATELLA FURCATA, Sow. and Moore.

Pl. I., figs. 8-10.

*Terebratula furcata*, Sow.; *T. orbicularis*, Sow.;

*T. cardium*, Lamarek.

Shell small, rounded—both valves moderately convex; valves coarsely plicated, varying in number, and may be seen on the inner side, bifurcating occasionally; surface punctuated; beak truncated; foramen large; loop doubly attached.

This little shell was originally figured by Sowerby under the name of *Terebratula furcata*, but subsequently he considered it might be the young of *Terebratula orbicularis*, Sow., the *Terebratula cardium* of Lamark, in which he was followed by other naturalists. The *T. cardium* is found at Hampton Cliffs, in association with this species, and from the close resemblance it bears to it, might reasonably be considered its young form. Having succeeded in opening a beautiful example showing the interior of the shell, the double attachment of the loop proved it to be a *Terebratella*. The interiors may be seen by referring to pl. I., figs. 9, 10. The profile shows the upper lamellæ of the loop, after leaving the hinge plate, to be possessed of a pair of crural spurs. About the centre of the shell the lamellæ are attached to an elevated mesial septum. The front of the loop, as well as the reflected portion, is broad; and projecting towards the opening of the shell, and on the under side of the lamellæ, are a number of closely set spines. This shell is very rare at Hampton, owing to which I have been unable to make any observations on

the development of the loop as in *Terebratella Buckmanii*. The fact of the shell under consideration proving to be a *Terebratella* at once suggested the possibility that *Terebratula cardium* might also belong to that genus ; and I learnt from Mr. Davidson that he could not speak positively on this point, as the shell from which his interior was figured was not clear of the matrix, and only partially exhibited the loop. I have taken much trouble to establish the correct position of the *T. cardium* ; and after the examination and dissection of many specimens, am able to say that the loop, as figured by Mr. Davidson, is correct. This species must therefore remain in its present position, but the examples supposed to be its young forms will have to be placed under *Terebratella* ; and, retaining Sowerby's original specific name, must be called *Terebratella furcata*. Two species of this genus are therefore added to British Jurassic beds, and the *Terebratula hemisphærica*, which was supposed to represent it in this age, removed. I have obtained a portion of the interior of a small brachiopod, showing a mesial septum, from the Upper Lias, near Ilminster, which convinces me that the genus may also be found in that formation.

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## TEREBRATULINA.

### TEREBRATULINA RADIATA, Moore.

#### Pl. I., figs. 11-14.

Shell small, nearly as broad as long ; thickest near the umbo, and thinning gradually to the front and sides ; front rounded ; valves convex, flattened, with numerous fine striations ; foramen large, rounded ; area flattened ; the exterior of the ventral valve shows a mesial depression, with a corresponding elevation in the interior of the valve.



The loop is short; after passing the crura it forms a semi-circular ring, slightly thickening in its centre.

This little shell is not uncommon in the Oolite of Hampton Cliffs, and is the first Terebratulina recorded in British Jurassic beds. In its external form it is not unlike *Terebratulina subradiata*, but it does not, in any example I have seen, attain one-tenth the size of that species. It is also more circular, less convex, and has a more pronounced sinus in the ventral valve than that shell.\*

The *T. radiata* appears to have continued upwards from the Inferior Oolite, as I am unable to separate from it some specimens I have obtained from Dundry, near Bristol, the only distinction being that the latter assume a more elongated form, which is to be observed by comparing pl. I., fig. 14 (from Dundry) with figs. 11, 12 (from Hampton Cliffs).

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ZELLANIA, Moore—1854.

Three species of this genus were described by me in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society*, for 1854; one being from the Upper Lias, the other from the Inferior Oolite of Dundry. To these I have to add another from Dundry, and a fifth species from the Oolite of Hampton Cliffs. The genus also occurs in the Coral Rag of Lyneham, Wilts. Its range is therefore shown to extend from the Upper Lias to the uppermost beds of the Oolite.

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ZELLANIA GLOBATA, Moore.

Pl. I., figs. 15-17.

Shell very small, globose; valves moderately convex,

\* In all the examples that have come under my notice, the crural processes, which are usually joined in this genus, are disconnected.

rounded at sides and front; exterior surface smooth; beak slightly projecting; foramen encroaching on both valves, rounded.

*Obs.*—I have five examples of this shell from the Oolite of Hampton. The interior of the dorsal valve possesses a well defined circular ridge, entirely encircling the inner portion of the shell. In this species I have been unable to observe any trace of a central septum, which in those previously figured is well defined. The examples that occur in the Coral Rag, at Lyneham, are of the same species, and are equally rare.

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ZELLANIA OOLITICA, Moore.

Pl. I., figs. 18–20.

Shell small, triangular, rather longer than wide; front rounded; valves tapering to the beak, smooth, distinctly punctuate, thickest at the umbo; sides thick, flattened; hinge-line very short; foramen rounded.

This species is found with the *Z. Davidsonii* and *Z. Laboucherei*. It is a thicker and more triangular shell than the former, and is devoid of the striæ noticed on that shell. In its triangular and less symmetrical form it is to be distinguished from *Z. Laboucherei*; and it also wants the concentric lines on the valves characteristic of that species. The shell structure of the genus is shown by the *Z. oolitica* to be distinctly punctuate.

Under the microscope the shell shows a number of widely-separated, circular punctuations, which are arranged in longitudinal lines.

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LEPTÆNA DAVIDSONII, Eug. Deslongchamps.

Pl. I., figs. 21, 22.

The figures representing the above species are taken

from specimens for which I am indebted to M. Eugene Deslongchamps, of Caen. They were found in the Upper Lias of May, associated with several of the species found in this country. It appears to be abundant in France, and to attain larger dimensions than any other liassic *Leptæna*.

I have found a single dorsal valve of this species in the Upper Lias of Ilminster, which though not in good condition, sufficiently identifies the *Leptæna Davidsonii* as a British species.

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THECIDEUM, DeFrance.

THECIDEUM ORNATUM, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 1-3.

Shell inequivalve ; punctuate, rather rugose, front deep, rounded ; attached by a considerable portion of the ventral valve ; beak slightly incurved ; deltidium small and depressed. The ventral valve is flattened on its under side. Its interior is surrounded by an elevated, slightly granulated margin. Under the deltidium are seen two raised oval processes, separated by a longitudinal septum, which occupies the greater length of the shell. The exterior of the dorsal valve is rugose and flattened. The interior possesses a narrow, thin, punctuated margin, immediately succeeding which is a ridge of single granulations, which are stronger towards the frontal margin, gradually disappearing as the ridge passes upwards. Springing from the centre of this granulated ridge is a septum, slightly tapering from its base, on either side strongly serrated, between which is a central longitudinal groove. The septum occupies nearly the whole height allowed by the cavity of the shell, and divides it to nearly three-fourths of its length. From the top of the septum there are thrown off two extremely delicate lamellæ, forming a loop which curves

downwards towards the front of the shell, where they bifurcate, and are then again united to the shell at its inner sides. Above the septum and attached lamellæ a band occurs, forming a bridge over the visceral cavity. This is united to the granulated ridge, which thus completely surrounds the inner portion of the valve.

*Obs.*—The preservation of the loop as shown in the enlarged fig. 3, pl. II., is remarkable, since in the original specimen it is in substance scarcely thicker than the finest unspun silk, and extremely brittle. The interiors of the Brachiopoda are only to be developed by careful manipulation in dissecting or opening up the valves. Many of the interiors of the Thecididæ are very beautiful; but I have never yet seen any species equalling in delicacy of structure that under consideration. It is from the Coral Rag of Lyneham, Wilts, where it is not uncommon.

---

THECIDEUM PYGMÆUM, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 4-7.

Shell microscopic, longitudinally oval; both valves convex; attached to other bodies at the upper part of the ventral valve; beak slightly produced; area short; deltidium ill defined. A thin raised ridge passes round the front and sides of the dorsal valve, until it reaches the dental sockets. It is without a central septum, nearly always present in other species, the only ornamentation within the ridge being numerous punctuations.

*Obs.*—This shell is very numerous in the Coral Rag of Lyneham, associated with the *T. ornatum* and the *T. triangularis*. I have been unable to trace any passage into either of the above species, otherwise it might have been considered a young stage of one of them. As it is altogether different in character, and as the shell, though so

minute, is very persistent in its form, I have ventured to give it the above specific designation.

---

THECIDEUM TRIANGULARE, D'Orbigny.

This species has hitherto been noticed only in the Middle and Upper Lias, and the Inferior Oolite. I have now obtained it from the Lower Lias of Keynsham, which is the oldest formation in which it has yet been found. It then passes through the beds above mentioned, and is very common—attached to Lima, Ostrea, and other shells—in the Fuller's Earth of Combehay, near Bath. It occurs also in the coralline bed of Hampton Cliffs, and again in the still higher zone of the Coral Rag of Lyneham. No other species of Brachiopod has yet been known to have attained so long a range as is indicated by the above facts. Its uninterrupted passage through so many formations points out the absence of any considerable climatal or other changes during the deposition of the beds in which it is found.

I have evidence of the presence of several other species in the Inferior Oolite of Dundry, one very nearly approaching the *T. Deslongchampsii*, Dav.; but as only separate valves have been found, it will be unsafe at present to say more respecting them.

---

CRANIA, Retzius.

CRANIA CANALIS, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 8-10.

Shell subquadrate, usually flattened, at other times more or less conical. The outer surface of the young shell exhibits a few coarse striæ, which continue to the margin of the valve. In the adult these become much more numerous, many of them passing as narrow spines, some



distance beyond the outer margin of the shell. The interior of the valve is concave, showing two pairs of muscular impressions, not strongly marked; the anterior pair curving upwards towards the posterior, which are rounded and larger. When viewed from the inner side the valve is seen to be surrounded by a flattened ridge, which is continued outwards in long spinose expansions, which are furnished with narrow longitudinal grooves, or canals, through the whole of their length.

*Obs.*—This is one of the most beautiful species of this interesting genus of shells. It is from the raggy beds of the Inferior Oolite of Dundry, which have furnished me with so many new forms of Brachiopoda. The upper valve only is known.

---

CRANIA SANDERSII, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 11, 12.

Shell rounded; exterior of the valve flattened, or slightly convex; surface wrinkled; shell-structure smooth. The interior of the valve shows four muscular impressions; the upper pair being rounded and depressed, the anterior, occupying the middle of the valve, are raised and prominent, ear-shaped, and curved outwardly.

*Obs.*—By its exterior it would be difficult to distinguish this shell from the *C. antiquior* of the Great Oolite of Hampton Cliffs, but the interior of the valves differ. In the *C. Sandersii* the two pairs of muscular impressions are more widely separated, the lower pair being much stronger, and in shape different from those of the *C. antiquior*, and there is also the absence beneath them of a longitudinal ridge usually present in the latter shell.

It is from the Inferior Oolite of Dundry, near Bristol. I have much pleasure in naming it after Wm. Sanders,

Esq., of Clifton, to whom the Museum of the Bristol Philosophical Institution is so much indebted. The shell also occurs in the Inferior Oolite of Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire.

---

CRANIA PONSORTII, Eug. Deslongchamps.

Pl. II., figs. 9, 10.

The shell described under the above specific name was found by M. Deslongchamps in the Great Oolite of St. Aubin. It occurs in the coralline beds of Hampton Cliffs, and with it the *Crania antiquior* of Jelly is found in great numbers. The outer surface of the latter shell is characterized by possessing a somewhat rugose or wrinkled surface, and the interior by its well defined muscular impressions, which always occupy the same position in the species, and give pretty uniformly the same pattern to the interior. The interior of *C. Ponsortii* appears to be undistinguishable from it, the chief difference being in their outer surfaces. This, in the *C. Ponsortii*, possesses plications which give it a slightly spinose aspect. After examining many examples of the *C. antiquior*, I have observed in some of them a tendency to become more rugose, and to pass gradually into the form represented by the above shell, and I am therefore disposed to consider it only a variety of *C. antiquior*.

---

DISCINA, Lamarck.

DISCINA DUNDRIENSIS, Moore.

Pl. II., fig. 15.

Shell small, thick, broader than long, flattened, apex smooth, elevated, exterior showing narrow bands of con-

centric lines of growth which are slightly plicated, giving to the shell a wrinkled surface.

It is from the Inferior Oolite of Dundry, and is the only species known in that formation. It appears to be rare ; for after a lengthened examination of these beds, I have only succeeded in obtaining three specimens.

---

DISCINA ORBICULARIS, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 16-18.

Shell small, orbicular, tapering to an elevated apex, giving the shell a somewhat conical form; margin smooth and rounded. Outer surface of valve smooth, with numerous concentric lines of growth; the inner smooth, and very concave.

*Obs.*—This shell does not appear to have attained a larger size than is indicated in pl. II., fig. 18. It is from the fish-bed and the clays associated therewith in the Upper Lias of Ilminster. By its form it is readily distinguished from any other species.

---

DISCINA TOWNSHENDII, Forbes.

A very fine specimen of this shell, belonging to the Museum of Economic Geology, was figured by Mr. Davidson in the volume of the Palæontographical Society for 1850. Its locality was then uncertain, though Mr. Davidson was informed it was from the Oxford Clay. Subsequently it was suspected to be from one of the lower beds of the Lias. Having discovered the species in the "Avicula contorta zone" at the base of the Lias, near Taunton, I am enabled to settle its position. M. Edward Suess, of Vienna, has informed me that he has also obtained the shell in the Rhætic beds of Austria, in which the "Avicula contorta zone" is included.

*DISCINA HUMPHREYSIANA*, Sowerby.

This species has hitherto been found only in the Kimmeridge Clay. It may be desirable to record its presence in the Coral Rag of Lyneham, where it is abundant.

---

*RHYNCHONELLA SPINOSA*, Schlotheim.

In the Cotteswold and other lower oolites this shell has been supposed to indicate a particular zone. Although it is therein especially abundant, it is by no means confined to it. I have obtained the species from the Fuller's Earth, near Bath, and also in the Bradford Clay. Some very dwarfed or young forms of it are to be found in the upper beds of the Inferior Oolite of Dundry.

---

*TEREBRATULA CARINATA*, Lamarck.

This shell has hitherto been found only in the Inferior Oolite. Some specimens smaller than the type-form are to be found in the coralline bed of Hampton Cliffs, which I am unable to distinguish from this species.

---

In addition to the Brachiopoda noticed in this paper, I am possessed of various minute specimens, which differ from any described species. Some of these may be the young of Brachiopoda that occur in the beds in which they are found; but until their passages into adult shells can be satisfactorily recognised, it will be undesirable to figure or describe them. Three examples of well marked and persistent forms are provisionally named and given below.

---

*SPIRIFERA MINIMA*, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 19, 20.

Shell microscopic, often one sided and unsymmetrical,

slightly rugose; valves moderately convex; deltidium triangular; area broad and flattened; hinge-line broad; front of shell rounded. In some specimens the shell presents a uniformly flattened surface, whilst in the majority the outer surface of the smaller valve possesses mesial folds, and in the larger valve a central sinus.

*Obs.*—This shell is not uncommon in the Inferior Oolite of Dundry. Although no internal characters have yet been noticed, there seems little doubt the shell must be referred to the genus *Spirifera*. It is perfectly distinct from a little shell found with it, described by me in the *Proceedings of the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society* for 1854. We have thus evidence of the presence of two species of this genus in oolitic strata, although in both instances they have become very degenerate in size. No larger specimens of the genus have yet been found in the same beds to which these diminutive shells can be referred.

---

TEREBRATULA (?) MINUTA, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 21, 22.

Shell very small, smooth, inequivalve, longitudinally oval, with large triangular deltidium; valves equally convex; hinge-line straight. The dorsal valve is usually square, and its inner side possesses a broad flattened septum nearly the length of the shell, and dividing it into two equal portions.

*Obs.*—I have been unable to determine the form of the loop of this shell, and until this has been seen it will be doubtful whether it be a true *Terebratula*. Should it be such it will be the smallest known species with which we are acquainted. It is from the coralline bed of Hampton Cliffs, Bath. It differs entirely from any other *Terebratula*



found in the great Oolite ; and although so small, appears to present the characters of an adult shell.

---

RHYNCHONELLA (?) CORONATA, Moore.

Pl. II., figs. 23-25.

Shell small, smooth, rounded ; ventral valve rather convex ; dorsal more flattened, and with a slight sinus ; beak produced, with a large triangular deltidium, bordered by a narrow area, from which spring two raised lateral ear-like processes, which again fold over upon the area. Under the above the valve possesses strongly marked hinge-teeth.

The shell is from the Upper Lias of Ilminster, whence I have nine examples. The lateral ear-like expansions give to it a very peculiar appearance. With some little doubt it is referred to *Rhynchonella*, though the shell-structure appears to agree most with that genus.

---

In addition to the foregoing new species, the observations recorded in this paper show that the vertical range of other previously known Brachiopoda has been extended beyond the zones to which they were supposed to be confined. My friend Mr. Davidson, to whose kind hints I have always been indebted in my study of the Brachiopoda, has shown the continuity of some species in the Carboniferous and Permian eras, a fact which has since been more fully noticed by Mr. J. W. Kirby, in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society* for November last, and in the same number may be found the interesting conclusions arrived at by Messrs. Jones and Parker bearing on this point, and having reference to the extraordinary range of some of the Foraminifera.

The range of specific forms is a question to which the attention of palæontologists should be especially directed.

The following table gives a list of new genera and species I have within a few years been successful in adding to British Brachiopoda, all of which are from the secondary beds of Somersetshire, except the *Thecideum ornatum* and *T. pygmæum*, which are from Wiltshire.

TABULAR VIEW OF ADDITIONS TO BRITISH SECONDARY BRACHIOPODA DISCOVERED BY THE AUTHOR, WITH THEIR STRATIGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

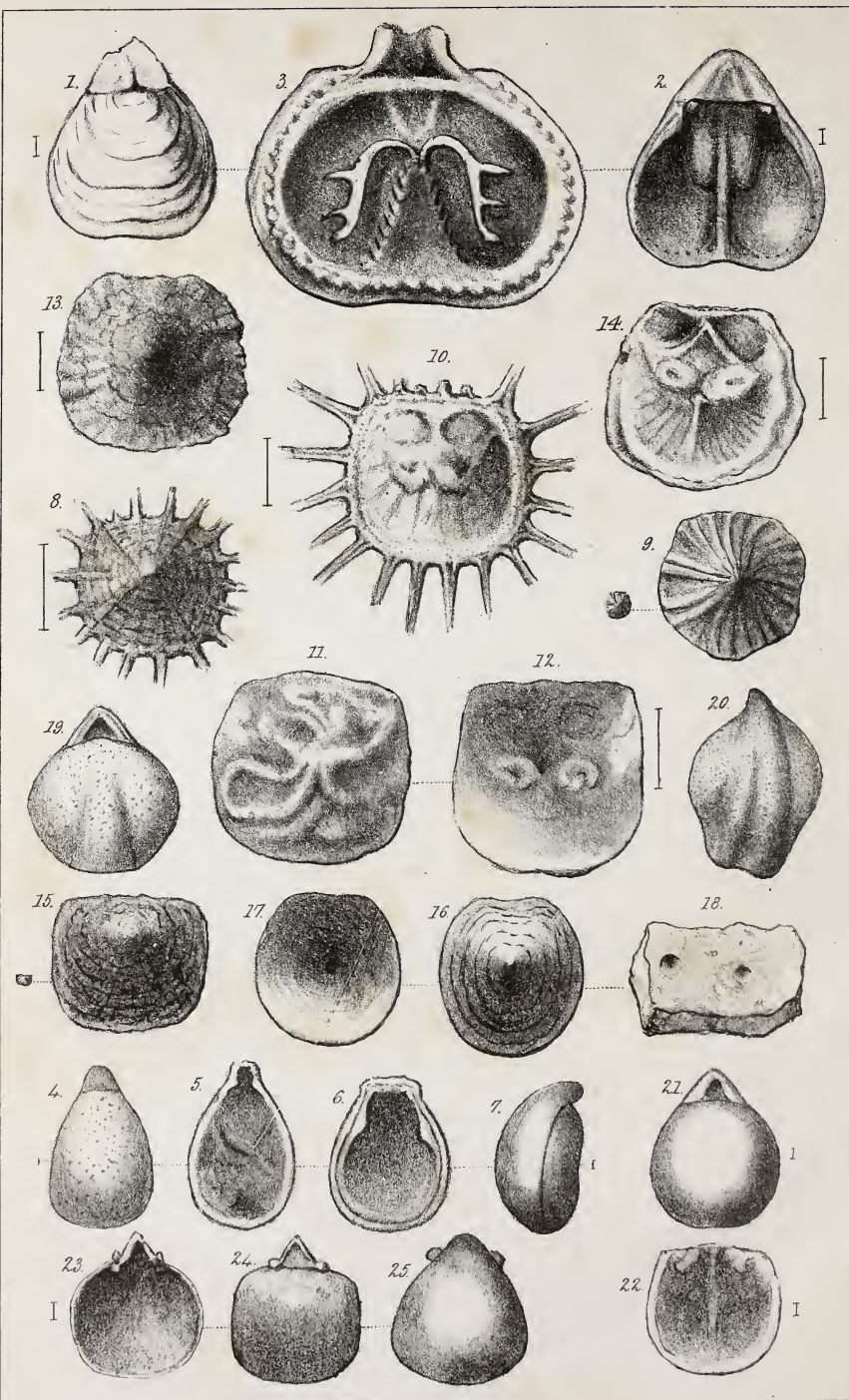
Genera and Species.	Authority.	Lower Lias.	Middle Lias.	Upper Lias.	Inferior Oolite.	Fuller's Earth.	Great Oolite.	Bradford Clay.	Coral Rag.
CRANIADÆ.									
<i>Crania canalis</i> .....	Moore .....	..	..	..	*				
— <i>Ponsortii</i> (?) .....	Deslongchamps .....	..	..	..	..	..	*		
— <i>Moorei</i> .....	Davidson .....	..	..	*					
— <i>Sandersii</i> .....	Moore .....	..	..	..	*				
DISCINIDÆ.									
<i>Discina Dundriensis</i> .....	Moore .....	..	..	..	*				
— <i>orbicularis</i> .....	Moore .....	..	..	*					
STROPHOMENIDÆ.									
<i>Leptæna Bouchardii</i> .....	Davidson .....	..	..	*					
— <i>Davidsonii</i> .....	Deslongchamps .....	..	..	*					
— <i>granulosa</i> .....	Davidson .....	..	..	*					
— <i>liasiana</i> .....	Bouchard .....	..	..	*					
— <i>Moorei</i> .....	Davidson .....	..	..	*					
— <i>Pearcei</i> (?) .....	Davidson .....	..	..	*					
RHYNCHONELLIDÆ.									
<i>Rhynchonella Bouchardii</i> ..	Davidson .....	..	..	*					
— <i>coronata</i> (?) .....	Moore .....	..	..	*					
— <i>Lopensis</i> .....	Moore .....	..	..	..	*				
— <i>Moorei</i> .....	Davidson .....	..	..	*					
— <i>sub-concinna</i> .....	Davidson .....	..	*						
— <i>sub-tetrahedra</i> .....	Davidson .....	..	*						
SPIRIFERIDÆ.									
<i>Spirifera Ilminsterensis</i> ..	Davidson .....	..	..	*					
— <i>minuta</i> .....	Moore .....	..	..	..	*				
— <i>Munsterii</i> .....	Davidson .....	..	*	*					
— <i>oolitica</i> .....	Moore .....	..	..	..	*				
									Most of the species found in the Great Oolite occur also in this zone.

# TABULAR VIEW OF ADDITIONS TO BRITISH SECONDARY BRACHIOPODA, Continued.

Genera and Species.	Authority.	Lower Lias.	Middle Lias.	Upper Lias.	Inferior Oolite.	Fuller's Earth.	Great Oolite.	Bradford Clay.	Coral Rag.
TEREBRATULIDÆ.									
<i>Terebratula Edwardsii</i> ..	Davidson .....	..	*						
———— <i>globulina</i> .....	Davidson .....	..		*					
———— <i>Lycettii</i> .....	Davidson .....	..		*					
———— <i>minuta</i> (?) ..	Moore .....	..					*		
———— <i>Moorei</i> .....	Davidson .....	..	*						
———— <i>pygmæa</i> .....	Davidson .....	..		*					
———— <i>sub-punctata</i>	Davidson .....	..	*						
<i>Terebratulina radiata</i> .....	Moore .....	..			*		*		
<i>Terebratella Buckmanii</i> ..	Woodward .....	..					*		
———— <i>furcata</i> .....	Sow. & Moore ..	..					*		
THECIDIDÆ.									
<i>Thecideum Bouchardii</i> .....	Davidson .....	..	*	*	*				
———— <i>Deslongchampsii</i>	Davidson .....	..			*				
———— <i>Dickinsonii</i> .....	Moore .....	..			*				
———— <i>duplicatum</i> .....	Moore .....	..			*				
———— <i>Forbesii</i> .....	Moore .....	..			*				
———— <i>granulosum</i> .....	Moore .....	..			*				
———— <i>Moorei</i> .....	Davidson .....	..	*						
———— <i>ornatum</i> .....	Moore .....	..							*
———— <i>pygmæum</i> .....	Moore .....	..							*
———— <i>rusticum</i> .....	Moore .....	..		*					
———— <i>serratum</i> .....	Moore .....	..			*				
———— <i>septatum</i> .....	Moore .....	..			*				
———— <i>triangulare</i> .....	D'Orbigny .....	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Zellania Davidsonii</i> .....	Moore .....	..			*				
———— <i>globata</i> .....	Moore .....	..					*	*	*
———— <i>Laboucherei</i> .....	Moore .....	..			*				
———— <i>lasiiana</i> .....	Moore .....	..		*					
———— <i>oolitica</i> .....	Moore .....	..			*				









## EXPLANATION OF PLATE I.

Fig.

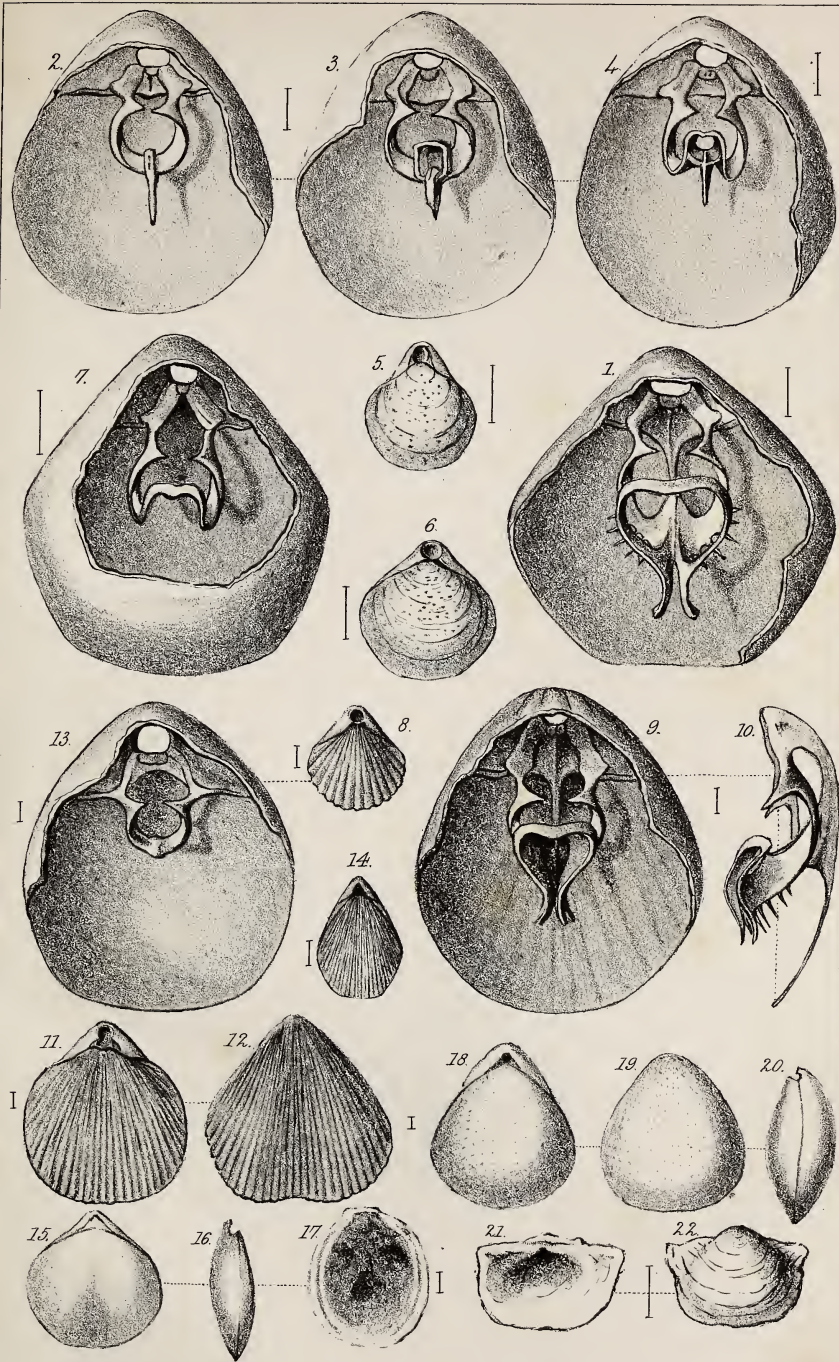
1. *Terebratella Buckmanii*, Woodward. Interior, showing the perfect loop.
2. —————. Interior of shell much enlarged, showing the loop in its first stage.
3. —————. Second stage of the loop, with a rudimentary reflected portion.
4. —————. Third stage, with the reflected portion of the loop now developed.
5. —————. Perfect shell, enlarged.
6. *Terebratula maxillata*, Sowerby. Young shell, enlarged.
7. —————. Interior, exhibiting the loop.
8. *Terebratella furcata*, Sow. and Moore. Enlarged exterior.
9. —————. Showing perfect loop.
10. —————. Profile of ditto.
11. *Terebratulina radiata*, Moore. Perfect shell.
12. —————. Exterior of ventral valve.
13. —————. Interior, with loop.
14. —————. Elongated variety, from Dundry.
15. *Zellania globata*, Moore. Much enlarged.
16. —————. Side view of ditto.
17. —————. Interior of dorsal valve.
18. *Zellania oolitica*, Moore. Perfect shell, much enlarged, showing punctuated structure.
19. —————. Exterior of ventral valve.
20. —————. Profile of shell.
21. *Leptæna Davidsonii*, Eug. Deslongchamps. Exterior, natural size.
22. —————. Ventral valve, ditto.

*The longitudinal lines indicate the sizes of the specimens, all of which are enlarged.*

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE II.

Fig.

1. *Thecideum ornatum*, Moore. Exterior of perfect shell enlarged.
2. ————. Interior of ventral valve, showing raised oval processes and septum.
3. ————. Interior of small valve, much enlarged, showing the serrated septum and the delicate loop for the support of the branchial membrane.
4. *Thecideum pygmaeum*, Moore. Perfect shell much enlarged.
5. ————. Interior of ventral valve.
6. ————. Interior of dorsal valve, ditto.
7. ————. Profile of perfect shell.
8. *Crania canalis*, Moore. Exterior of upper valve somewhat enlarged.
9. ————. Young shell before possessing spinose expansions.
10. ————. Enlarged restoration of interior of valve, showing the muscular impressions, and the grooved form of the spines.
11. *Crania Sandersii*, Moore. Exterior of shell.
12. ————. Interior of valve, giving the position and form of the muscular impressions.
13. *Crania Ponsortii* (?), Eug. Deslongchamps. Exterior of valve.
14. ————. Interior of ditto.
15. *Discina Dundriensis*, Moore. Enlarged exterior of shell.
16. ———— *orbicularis*, Moore. Exterior of valve enlarged.
17. ————. Interior of ditto.
18. ————. Block, with specimens of natural size.
19. *Spirifera minima*, Moore. Perfect enlarged exterior.
20. ————. Exterior of the ventral valve.
21. *Terebratula* (?) *minuta*, Moore. Perfect shell, enlarged exterior.
22. ————. Interior of dorsal valve.
23. *Rhynchonella* (?) *coronata*, Moore. Enlarged dorsal aspect.
24. ————. Interior, showing ventral aspect.
25. ————. Exterior of ventral valve.









1860.

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## Rules.

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THIS Society shall be denominated "THE SOMERSETSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY;" and its object shall be the cultivation of, and collecting information on, Archæology and Natural History, in their various branches, but more particularly in connection with the County of Somerset.

II.—The Society shall consist of a Patron, elected for life; a President; Vice-Presidents; General, and District or Local Secretaries; and a Treasurer, elected at each Anniversary Meeting; with a Committee of twelve, six of whom shall go out annually by rotation, but may be re-elected. No person shall be elected on the Committee until he shall have been six months a member of the Society.

III.—Anniversary General Meetings shall be held for the purpose of electing the Officers, of receiving the Report of the Committee for the past year, and of transacting all other necessary business, at such time and place as the Committee shall appoint; of which Meetings three weeks' notice shall be given to the members.

IV.—There shall also be a General Meeting fixed by the Committee, for the purpose of receiving Reports, reading Papers, and transacting business. All members shall have the privilege of introducing one friend to the Anniversary and General Meetings.

V.—The Committee is empowered to call Special Meetings of the Society, upon receiving a requisition signed by ten members. Three weeks' notice of such Special Meeting, and its object, shall be given to each member.

VI.—The affairs of the Society shall be directed by the Committee, (of which the Officers of the Society shall be *ex-officio* members) which shall hold Monthly Meetings for receiving Reports from the Secretaries and sub-Committees, and for transacting other necessary business; five of the Committee shall be a quorum. Members may attend the Monthly Committee Meetings, after the official business has been transacted.

VII.—The Chairman, at Meetings of the Society, shall have a casting vote, in addition to his vote as a member.

VIII.—One (at least) of the Secretaries shall attend each Meeting, and shall keep a record of its proceedings. All Manuscripts and Communications, and the other property of the Society, shall be under the charge of the Secretaries.

IX.—Candidates for admission as members shall be proposed by two members at any of the General or Committee Meetings, and the election shall be determined by ballot at the next Committee or General Meeting; three-fourths of the members present balloting shall elect. The rules of the Society shall be subscribed by every person becoming a member.

X.—Ladies shall be eligible as members of the Society without ballot, being proposed by two members, and approved by the majority of the Meeting.

XI.—Each member shall pay ten shillings on admission to

the Society, and ten shillings as an annual subscription, which shall become due on the first of January in each year, and shall be paid in advance.

XII.—Donors of Ten Guineas or upwards shall be members for life.

XIII.—At General Meetings of the Society the Committee may recommend persons to be balloted for as Honorary or Corresponding Members.

XIV.—When any office shall become vacant, or any new appointment shall be requisite, the Committee shall have power to fill up the same; such appointments shall remain in force only till the next General Meeting, when they shall be either confirmed or annulled.

XV.—The Treasurer shall receive all Subscriptions and Donations made to the Society, and shall pay all accounts passed by the Committee; he shall keep a book of receipts and payments, which he shall produce whenever the Committee shall require it; the accounts shall be audited previously to the Anniversary Meeting by two Members of the Committee, chosen for that purpose; and an abstract of them shall be read at the Meeting.

XVI.—No change shall be made in the Laws of the Society except at a General or Special Meeting, at which twelve members at least shall be present. Of the proposed change a month's notice shall be given to the Secretaries, who shall communicate the same to each member three weeks before the Meeting.

XVII.—Papers read at Meetings of the Society, and considered by the Committee of sufficient interest for publication, shall be forwarded (with the author's consent) to such periodical as shall be determined by the Committee to be the best for the purpose, with a request that a number of such papers may be printed separately, for distribution to the Members of the Society, either gratuitously or for such payment as may be agreed on.

XVIII.—No religious or political discussions shall be permitted at Meetings of the Society.

XIX.—That any person contributing Books or Specimens to the Museum shall be at liberty to resume possession of them in



the event of the property of the Society ever being sold, or transferred to any other county. Also, persons shall have liberty to deposit Books or Specimens for a specific time only.

N.B.—One of the objects of the Society shall be to collect, by donation or purchase, a Library and Museum, more particularly illustrating the History (Natural, Civil, and Ecclesiastical) of the County of Somerset.

\*.\* *It is requested that Contributions to the Museum or Library be sent to the Curator, at the Society's Rooms, Taunton.*

## List of Members.

1860.

Those marked \* are Life Members.

- Abraham, T., *Dunster*
- Acland, Sir P. P., Bart., *Fairfield House*
- Acland, Sir T. D., Bart., *Killerton Park, Devon*
- Acland, T. D., *Spreydoncote, Devon*
- 5 Acres, Rev. J., *Clevedon*
- Adair, A., *Heatherton Park*
- Addington, H. J., *Langford, Bristol*
- Adlam, William, *The Firs, Chew Magna*
- Ainslie, Rev. A. C., *Corfe, Taunton*
- 10 Alford, H., *Taunton*
- Alford, H. J., „
- Allen, J. R., *Lyngford House*
- Allen, Rev. C., *Stocklinch, near Ilminster*
- Allen, B. T., *Burnham*
- 15 Auckland, the Right Rev. Lord, Bishop of Bath  
and Wells, *Palace, Wells*
- Badcock, Miss H., *Taunton*
- Badcock, H., *Wheatleigh Lodge*
- Badcock, R. G., *The Elms, Taunton*
- Bagehot, Edward, *Langport*
- 20 Bagehot, Walter, „

- Bailward, J., *Horsington, Blandford, Dorset*  
 Baker, John, *Weston-super-Mare*  
 Baker, C. Gifford, *Seaton, Devon*  
 Bally, Mrs., *Pelham-place, Hastings*  
 25 Barrett, W., *Moreden House, North Curry*  
 Barrowforth, J., *Cheddon Fitzpaine*  
 Bartrum, J. S., 41, *Gay-street, Bath*  
 Beadon, Rev. Canon, *North Stoneham, Hants*  
 Beadon, Edwards, *Highlands, Taunton*  
 30 Bernard, H., *Wells*  
 Berryman, W. C., jun., *Wells*  
 Bewes, Rev. T. A., *Beaumont, Plymouth*  
 Blackwell, Rev. W., *Mells*  
 Blair, H. M., *Farleigh Castle, Wilts*  
 35 Blake, W., *Bishop's Hull*  
 Blake, Downing, *Holway, Taunton*  
 Bliss, Rev. T., *Clevedon*  
 Bluett, C., *Taunton*  
 Bird, J.,                   "  
 40 Bond, Rev. J., *Weston, Bath*  
 Bord, J. G., *Bruton*  
 Bouverie, Hon. P. P., M.P., *Brymore House*  
 Bouverie, P. P., junr.                   "  
 Boyd, R., M.D., *Wells*  
 45 Boyle, Hon. and Rev. Richard, *Marston, Frome*  
 Brackstone, R. H., *Lyncombe Hill, Bath*  
 Braikenridge, Jerdone W., Esq., *Clevedon*  
 Braikenridge, Rev. G. Wear,                   "  
 Breton, Lieut., R.N., *Camden-place, Bath*  
 50 Bridges, H., *Bridgwater*  
 Broadmead, P., *Milverton*  
 Broadley, J., 2, *Gascoyne-place, Bath*  
 Brodrick, Hon. Miss, 18, *Queen-square, Bath*  
 Brown, Rev. Frederick, *Nailsea*  
 55 Browne, John, *Bridgwater*  
 Browne, S. W., *Clifton Park, Bristol*  
 Browne, Samuel, 66, *Bishopsgate-st., London,*  
                   *and Spring Cottage, Merriott, Ilminster*  
 Broome, C. E., *Elmhurst, Batheaston*  
 Bruford, T., *Nailsea*  
 60 Bryant, Rev. W. F., *Horfield, Bristol*  
 Brymer, J. S., 76, *Pulteney-street, Bath*

- Buckle, Rev. G., *Twerton*  
 Bullock, G. Troyte, *East Coker*  
 Bullock, George, *East Coker*  
 65 Burridge, Rev. T. W., *Bradford, Taunton*  
 Bush, Clement, *Weston, Bath*  
 Bush, W., 7, *Circus*, „

- Campbell, Fraser, *Torquay*  
 Castle, T., *Worle*  
 70 Carver, R., *Haines Hill, Taunton*  
 Cavan, the Earl of, *Weston-Super-Mare*  
 Cave, T., *Yeovil*  
 Chamberlain, G., *Seend, Melksham, Wilts*  
 Chapple, J., *Dulverton*  
 75 Chilcott, Rev. W. F., *Monksilver*  
 Chisholm-Batten, E., *Thorn Falcon, and Lincoln's  
 Inn, London*  
 Clark, Thomas, *Halesleigh, Bridgwater*  
 Clark, James, *Street*  
 Clark, Joseph, „  
 80 Clark, Rev. W. R., *Taunton*  
 Clarke, F. R., „  
 Clarke, T. E., *Tremlett House, Wellington*  
 Clarke, A. A., *Wells*  
 Clerk, Rev. D. M., *Kingston Deveril, Wilts*  
 85 Clerk, E. H., *Westholme House, Pilton, Shepton Mallet*  
 Clutterbuck, Rev. Henry, *Buckland Dinham, Frome*  
 Coffin, Com. Genl. Sir E. P., 43, *Gay-street, Bath*  
 Coker, T., *Taunton*  
 Coker, W. Worthington, *Wild Oak, Taunton*  
 90 Coleman, Rev. James, *Chapel Allerton*  
 Coles, Rev. J. S., *Shepton Beauchamp*  
 Cooper, Lady, *Leversdown House*  
 Cordwent, G., M.D., *Taunton*  
 Cornish, C. H., „  
 95 Cox, Rev. E., *Luccombe, Minehead*  
 Crosse, Mrs. Andrew  
 Crotch, Rev. W. R., *Uphill*

- David, Dr., *Bloomfield, Taunton*  
 Davies, Henry, *Weston-super-Mare*  
 100 Davis, Maurice, *Langport*

- Davis, W. W., *Beaufort Villa, Weston-super-Mare*  
 Davis, H., *Taunton*  
 Dawson, T., *Trull*  
 Dickinson, F. H., *Kingweston House*  
 105 Dickinson, E. H., *Shepton Mallet*  
 Donne, B. M., *Crewkerne*  
 Doveton, Captain, *Haines Hill, Taunton*  
 Down, E., *Exeter*  
 Dowty, F. G., *Bridgwater*  
 110 Du Cane, Rev. Arthur, *Wells*  
 Du Sautoy, Rev. W., *Taunton*  
 Dyne, Henry, *Bruton*
- Easton, R., *Taunton*  
 Edwards, Rev. H., *Churchstanton*  
 115 Egremont, Countess of, *Orchard Wyndham*  
 Elliot, Miss, *Osborne House, Taunton*  
 Elliot, W. F.,       "       "  
 Elton, R. G., *Whitestaunton*  
 Elton, Sir Arthur H., Bart., *Clevedon Court*  
 120 Escott, Miss, *Hartrow House*  
 Esdaile, E. J., *Cothelstone House*  
 Esdaile, W. C. D., *Barley Park, Ringwood, Hants*  
 Eskersall, Miss, *Bathwick Hill, Bath*
- Falconer, R. W., M.D., *Bath*  
 125 Falkner, Francis,       "  
 Falkner, Frederick, *Lyncombe Cottage, Lyncombe, Bath*  
 Falkner, F. H., *Bath*  
 Farbrother, John E., *Shepton Mallet*  
 Field, A., *Taunton*  
 130 Fisher, J. M.,       "  
 Fisher, T.,       "  
 Fiske, H.,       "  
 Fitzgerald, Rev. A. O., *Charlton Mackerel*  
 Foley, Rev. R., *North Cadbury, Castle Cary*  
 135 Foster, W. J. S., *Wells*  
 Fox, C. J., M.D., *Brislington*  
 Fox, Sylvanus, *Linden, Wellington*  
 Freeman, E. A., *Summerleaze, Wells.*  
 Fuller, T., *Richmond Hill, Bath*  
 140 Giles, W., *Southwick House, Trull*

- Giles, C. E., 24, *Westbourne Park Road, Bayswater, London*  
 Giles, Captain, *Woodbury, Wells*  
 Gill, J. E., *Bath*  
 Gillett, W. E., M.D., *Taunton*  
 145 Gordon, James, *Weston-super-Mare*  
 Goodford, Rev. C. O., D.D., Head Master, *Eton*  
 Goodford, Henry, *Chilton Cantelo*  
 Goodwin, Josiah, 1, *Turret-place, Rectory Grove, Clapham, London*  
 Gould, Rev. W., *Hatch Beauchamp*  
 150 Grenville, Ralph Neville, *Butleigh, Glastonbury*  
 Greenwood, Rev. H. H., *Bath*  
 Hagley, E., *Holywell, Oxford*  
 Hamilton, J., *Broomfield, and 116, Park-street, Grosvenor-square, London, W.*  
 Hamilton, Rev. L. R., *Castle Cary*  
 155 Harbin, G., *Newton House, Yeovil*  
 Harford, Wm. H., *Blaise Castle, Bristol*  
 Harford, Wm. H., jun., „ „  
 Harris, Charles, *Ilchester*  
 Harrison, Rev. O. S., *Thorn Faulcon*  
 160 Hathway, Rev. R. C., *Kewstoke*  
 Hawkins, Rev. H. C. H., *Chilton-super-Polden*  
 Heathcote, Rev. S., *Williton*  
 Helyar, W. H., *Coker Court, Yeovil*  
 Hewson, Rev. Frank  
 165 Higgs, Richard, *Haines Hill, Taunton*  
 Hill, Rev. R., *Timsbury, Bath*  
 Hill, Miss, *Rock House, „*  
 Hill, William John, *Langport*  
 Hood, Sir A. A., Bart., M.P., *St. Audries*  
 170 Hooper, James, *Inner Temple, London, E.C.*  
 Horner, Rev. J. S. H., *Mells Park, Frome*  
 Hoskins, T., *Haselbury*  
 Hoskins, H. W., *Hinton St. George*  
 Hunt, E., *River-street, Bath*  
 175 Hutchings, H., 13, *Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, London, S.W.*  
 Ilchester, Lord, 31, *Old Burlington-st., London*  
 Isaacs, G., *Bishop's Hull, Taunton*



- Jackson, Rev. W., *Fort-field, Weston-super-Mare*  
 Jeboult, E., *Taunton*  
 180 Johnson, Rev. F. C., *Whitelackington*  
 Jones, R. L., *Weston-super-Mare*  
 Jones, Rev. W. A., *Taunton*  
 Jones, Rev. Longueville, 9, *Saville-place, Clifton*  
  
 Kelly, W. M., M.D., *Taunton*  
 185 Kemmis, Mrs., *Croham Hurst, Croydon, Surrey*  
 Kidgell, G., *Wellington*  
 Kilvert, Rev. F., *Cleverton Lodge, Bath*  
 King, H. D., *Taunton*  
 King, Rev. C., *Stoke St. Gregory*  
 190 King, J. W., *Ash, Martock*  
 King, R. K. M., *Walford*  
 King, R. M., *Pyrland Hall*  
 Kinglake, R. A., *Weston-super-Mare*  
 Kinglake, H., M.D., *Taunton*  
 195 Kinglake, Mr. Sergeant, M.P., *Court-place, West Monkton*  
 Kingsbury, J., *Taunton*  
 Knatchbull, W. F., M.P., *Babington House*  
 Knowles, C., *Bridgwater*  
 Knyfton, T. T., *Uphill*  
  
 200 Lake, F., *Taunton*  
 Lambert, W. C., *Knowle House, Wimborne, Dorset*  
 Lance, Rev. J. E., *Buckland St. Mary*  
 Langton, W. H. P. G., *Hatch Park, Taunton*  
 Langton, W. H. G., M.P., *Clifton*  
 205 Larcombe, John, *Langport*  
 Leaver, Rev. H. C., *Pen Selwood*  
 Leigh, Henry, 3, *Elm Court, Temple, London, E. C.*  
 Lethbridge, A. G., *Eastbrook, Taunton*  
 Lethbridge, Sir John, Bart., *Sandhill Park*  
 210 Leversedge, John, *Taunton*  
 Liddon, H.,  
 Lockey, Rev. F., *Swainswick, Bath*  
 Long, W., *Lansdown-place, Bath*  
 Lovelace, the Earl of, *Ashley Combe, Porlock*  
  
 215 Malet, Captain A., *Netherclay, Taunton*  
 Mansell, J. C., *Shaftesbury, Dorset*

- Markland, J. H., *Bath*  
 May, Frederick, *Taunton*  
 Mayhew, T., *Glastonbury*  
 220 Meade, Rev. R. J., *Castle Cary*  
 Medlycott, Sir W. C., Bart., *Venne House, Milborne Port*  
 Metford, W., M.D., *Flook House, Taunton*  
 Meyler, T., *Taunton*  
 Michell, Rev. R., B.D., *Magdalene Hall, Oxford*  
 225 Mildmay, Paulet St. John, *Haselbury, Wincanton*  
 Miles, Sir W., Bart., M.P., *Leigh Court, Bristol*  
 Mills, Arthur, M.P., *Hyde Park Gardens, London*  
 Mist, Miss, *Bradford*  
 Mogg, Rees, *Midsomer Norton*  
 230 Moody, C. A., M.P., *Kingsdon, Somerton*  
 Moor, Rev. R. W., *Stoke St. Gregory*  
 Moore, C., *Cambridge-place, Bath*  
 Moysey, H. G., *Bathealton Court*  
 Munckton, W. W., *Curry Rivel*  
 235 Murch, Jerom, *Cranfields, Bath*  
 Murley, G. B., *Langport*  
 Naish, W. B., *Stone Easton*  
 Neville, Rev. F., *Butleigh*  
 Newberry, R., jun., *Taunton*  
 240 Newton, F. W., *Barton Grange*  
 Nicholetts, J., *South Petherton*  
 Norman, G., 1, *Circus, Bath*  
 Norman, Rev. A. M., *Sedgefield, Ferry Hill*  
 Norman, J. F., *Staplegrove, Taunton*  
 245 Paget, I. M., *Cranmore Hall, Shepton Mallet*  
 Paget, Arthur,                    "  
 Palairet, Rev. R., *Norton St. Philip*                   "  
 Parfitt, the Very Rev. C. C., *Cottles, Melksham*  
 Paul, Rev. C. S., *Wellow*  
 250 Patton, Capt. T., R.N., *Bishop's Hull*  
 Perceval, Capt., *Chapel Cleeve*  
 Perkins, C. F., *Kingston, Taunton*  
 Perry, Rev. G. G., *Warrington Rectory, near Lincoln*  
 Philipps, Dan, *Bridgwater*  
 255 Pinchard, W. P., *Taunton*  
 Pinder, Rev. Professor, *Wells*  
 Pinney, W., M.P., *Somerton Erleigh*

- Pitman, S., *Rumhill*  
 Plowman, T., *North Curry*  
 260 Pollard, G., *Taunton*  
 Poole, G. S., *Bridgwater*  
 Poole, J. R., *Weston-super-Mare*  
 Pope, Dr., *Glastonbury*  
 Porch, T. P., *Edgarley*  
 265 Portman, Rev. F. B., *Staple Fitzpaine*  
 \*Portman, Lord, *Bryanstone House, Dorset*  
 Pranker, John, *Langport*  
 Pring, J. H., M.D., *Weston-super-Mare*  
 Prior, R. C. A., M.D., *Halse*  
 270 Pulman, G. P. R., *Crewkerne*  
 Pulteney, Rev. R. T., *Ashley Rectory, Northamptonshire*  
 Pyne, Rev. W., *Charlton, Somerton*  
  
 Quantock, Major, *Norton-sub-Hamdon*  
 Quekett, E., *Langport*  
  
 275 Raban, R. B., *Shirehampton*  
 Raban, Lt.-Col., *United Service Club, London*  
 \*Ramsden, Sir John, Bart., MP., *Byham, Yorkshire*  
 Rawle, T., *Taunton*  
 Rawlinson, William George, *Taunton*  
 280 Redfern, Rev. W. T.,                    "  
 Reeves, Archibald,                        "  
 Reynolds, Vincent J., *Canon's Grove, Taunton*  
 Rhodes, Rev. E. D., *Hampton Villa, Bath*  
 Richards, Rev. T. M., *Alcombe*  
 285 Richards, W.,                            "  
 Robbins, G., *Midford Castle, near Bath*  
 Rock, Hoyte, *Glastonbury*  
 Rocke, J. J.,                                "  
 Rodbard, John, *Aldwick Court*  
 290 Rogers, G., *Bishop's Hull*  
 Routledge, Rev. W., D.D., *Barrow Gurney, Bristol*  
 Rowcliffe, Charles, *Milverton*  
 Ruegg, Lewis H., *Sherborne, Dorset*  
  
 Sanford, E. A., *Nynehead Court*  
 295 Sanford, W. A.,                        "  
 Sowdon, Rev. Fredk., *Dunkerton*

- Scarth, Rev. H. M., *Bathwick, Bath*  
 Scott, Rev. J. P., *Staplegrove*  
 Sealy, John, *Bridgwater*  
 300 Sealy, H. N., *Nether Stowey*  
 Serel, Thomas, *Wells*  
 \*Seymour, H. D., M.P., *Knowle, Wilts*  
 Sheppard, A. B., *Torquay*  
 Sheppard, J., *Frome*  
 305 Sheppard, W. B., *Keyford House, Frome*  
 Sheppard, T. B., *Selwood Cottage, Frome*  
 Sheppard, Rev. H. F.  
 Shipton, Rev. J. N., D.D., *Othery*  
 Shore, J., *Whatley, near Frome*  
 Shout, R. H., *Yeovil, and 1, Duchess-street, Port-*  
 310 *land-place, London, W.*  
 Shulldham, Miss E., *Norton Fitzwarren*  
 Shute, H., *Cary Fitzpaine*  
 Skinner, George, *Belmont, Bath*  
 Slade, Wyndham, *Munty's Court, Taunton*  
 315 Smith, Basset, 38, *Bennet-hill, Birmingham*  
 Smith, Rev. C., *Bishop's Lydeard*  
 Smith, Richard, *Bridgwater*  
 Smith, Miss E. H., 30, *Royal Crescent, Bath*  
 Solly, Miss L., *Bath*  
 320 Sotheby, Rev. T. H., *Milverton*  
 Sparks, W., *Crewkerne*  
 Speke, Mrs., *Roeford Lodge*  
 Speke, W., *Jordans, near Ilminster*  
 Sperrin, J., *Weston-super-Mare*  
 325 Spicer, R. W., *Chard*  
 Squire, F., *Pall-Mall, London, S.W.*  
 Stephenson, Rev. J., *Lympsham*  
 Stuart, Rev. T. B., *Wookey*  
 Stone, W. H., *Budleigh Salterton, Devon*  
 330 Stradling, W. J. L., *Chilton-super-Polden*  
 Stradling, Miss,                                 "  
 Sully, T., *Taunton*  
 Surtees, W. Edward, *Tainfield*  
 Sweet, Rev. C., *Sampford Arundel*  
 335 Sylvester, C., M.D.  
 Symes, Rev. R., *Cleeve, Bristol*  
 Symons, William, *Dunster*

- Talbot de Malahide, Lord, *Shepton*  
 \*Taunton, Lord, *Stoke Park, Slough, Bucks*  
 340 Thomas, C. J., *Durdham Park, Bristol*  
 Todd, Lt.-Col., *Keynston, Blandford*  
 Tomkins, C., M.D., *Weston-super-Mare*  
 Tomkins, Rev. H. G., *Kegworth, Leicestershire*  
 Tompkins, George, *Wells*  
 345 Traherne, Rev. J. M., *Coedriglan, Cardiff (deceased)*  
 Trenchard, H. C., *Taunton*  
 Trevelyan, Sir W. C., Bart., *Nettlecombe Court,*  
     *and Wallington, Northumberland*  
 Trevelyan, Lady                   "                   "  
 Trevelyan, Sir C. E.                   "                   "  
 350 Trevelyan, Rev. E. O., *Stogumber*  
 Trevelyan, Arthur, *Tyneholm, Tranent, N.B.*  
 Trevelyan, Miss, *Nettlecombe Court*  
 Trudell, James, *Taunton*  
 Tucker, Rev. H. T., *Leigh Court*  
 355 Turle, H., *Taunton*  
 Turner, A., *Staplegrove*  
 Turner, C. J., "  
 Tunstall, James, M.D., 35, *Brock-street, Bath*  
 Tynte, Col. K., *Cefn Mabley, Glamorganshire*  
 360 Uttermare, T. B., *Langport*  
 Vibart, James, *Chilliswood*  
 Voules, Rev. T. A., *Ash Hill, near Ilminster*  
 Waldron, James, *Wiveliscombe*  
 Walker, L., 19, *Bryanstone-square, London*  
 365 Walter, W., *Oldbury Lodge*  
 Walter, R., *Stoke-sub-Hamdon*  
 Walters, G., *Frome*  
 Ward, Rev. J. W., *Ruishiton*  
 Warre, Rev. F., *Bishop's Lydeard*  
 370 Warre, Miss, "  
 Warre, F., *Fyne Court*  
 Warren, J. F. H., *Langport*  
 Warren, Rev. J., *Bawdrip*  
 Webber, Rev. E. A., *Runnington*  
 375 Welch, C., *Minehead*



- Welman, C. N., *Norton Manor*  
 Welsh, W. I., *Wells*  
 Weston, Plowden C. J., *South Carolina, U.S.*  
 White, C., *Beech Cottage, Wellington Road,  
 Bromley-by-Bow, London*  
 380 White, F., *Wellington*  
 White, F. G., *Taunton*  
 White, Rev. James, *Bruton*  
 White, Rev. F. W., *Mere Vicarage, Glastonbury*  
 Whitmash, E., *Taunton*  
 385 Wickham, Rev. G. H. D., *Horsington Rectory,  
 Wincanton*  
 Winter, Charles, *Bishop's Lydeard*  
 Woodforde, F. H., M.D., *Fairwater, Taunton*  
 Woodforde, G. A., *Castle Carey*  
 Wood, V. S., *Langport*  
 390 Woodland, J., *Bridgwater*  
 Wrangham, Digby G., *The Rocks, Bath*  
 Yatman, Rev. J. A., *Winscombe, Sidcot*  
 Young, J., *Elm Cottage, Taunton*

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Members are requested to inform either of the Secretaries of any errors or omissions in the above list; they are also requested to authorise their Bankers to pay their subscriptions, annually, to Messrs. Badcock, or Messrs. Stuckey, Taunton; or to either of their branches; or their respective London Agents, on account of the Treasurer.

Omissions in the foregoing List :

- Anstice, Rev. J. B., *Bovey Tracey, Exeter*  
395 Batten, John, *Yeovil*  
Bissett, M. F., *Tetton House, Kingston*  
Winwood, Rev. H. H., *Yeovil*

New Members, 1861 :

- Bagehot, Watson, *Curry Rivel*  
Bailey, Robt., *Taunton*  
400 Birkbeck, T.,        "  
      Combe, R. T., *Earnshill*  
      Green, Emanuel, *Holcombe, Bath*  
      Lewin, Richard, *Azbridge*  
      New, Richard,       "  
405 Parsons, James, *Drayton*  
      Paull, W. Bond, *Langport*  
      Penny, Rev. C., *West Coker*  
      Stansell, Alfred, *Taunton*
- (w)

